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Formerly Millard's Review

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J. B. POWELL, Publisher
M. C. POWELL, Managing Editor
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
H. F. MACNAIR

C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)
HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN (Tientsin)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) SHU-LUN PAN
JOHN R. MUIR (Chengtu) H. P. SHASTRI

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THE SELF-ELIMINATION OF MILITARISM IN CHINA

MUCH has been written in recent months in China regarding the growing restiveness of the Chinese people under the system of militarism which has been developed in the land since the coming of the Republic a dozen years ago. There has been the case of the merchants and gentry of Kwangtung Province who raised and financed a volunteer corps as a protest against the military anarchy brought to Canton by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and although the volunteers were defeated in the first test of arms, this does not mean that the spirit of the merchants has been broken. Rather it has made them more determined to get the government into their own hands. In other parts of China there are distinct murmurs of discontent indicated in the resolutions of provincial assemblies and chambers of commerce. In the recent fighting about Shanghai the almost complete lull in hostilities for the last two weeks of the war was only to be explained by the mutual agreement of the soldiers themselves to refrain from killing each other and this in spite of the strenuous efforts of the officers to force the soldiers to continue the work of destruction. There have been further indications at Shanghai of the growing strength of the merchants in the demands which are now being made to abolish the arsenals and military establishments from this section.

HOWEVER, another important element in the elimination of militarism from China, which must not be overlooked, is the unconscious efforts of the militarists to eliminate themselves. If the recent war and political upheaval in China has accomplished anything constructive it has been in the unexpected direction of making the military leaders themselves ridiculous. Militarism in China as a means of unifying and governing the land has distinctly "lost face" not only in China with the Chinese people, but also abroad among many thousands of people sincerely interested in the welfare of China. One needs but consider the present plight of many of the military leaders of China who a few short weeks ago were heralded in the press of the Orient and abroad as the "strong" men of China. First there was Marshal Wu Pei-fu, known as the "iron man" who was advertised far and wide as the "unifier of China by means of the sword." Now, after some ten weeks of fighting Marshal Wu's great military machine has broken down, not because of defeat but because a general under him, Feng Yu-hsiang decided to pursue an independent course and and set up a new government in the national capital. And as for Marshal Wu, with a mere handful of troops he is a refugee upon a ship steaming up the Yangtsze. He is trying to get back to his

old position in Central China, but these territories are now controlled by his former subordinates and none of them want him.

DOWN in the lower Yangtsze the spectacle of the military leaders is equally ridiculous. General Lu Yung-hsiang, formerly the *tuchun* of the important province of Chekiang, and whose independent policy in respect to the national government was heralded as the excuse for precipitating the recent war, is no longer in these parts. When the pressure became too strong for him, he decided that flight was the proper strategy and decamped overnight with his staff in a foreign ship for a neighboring country. General Chi Hsieh-yuan, who started the recent war for the announced purpose of defeating the "independent" province of Chekiang and bringing the great city of Shanghai and surrounding territory back under the sway of the central government, was successful in finally defeating Chekiang but had no more than achieved victory, when events in the North over which he had no control, turned the situation upside down and robbed him of practically all of the fruits of victory. Now General Chi finds himself in a position of practical isolation and is now announcing himself as being "independent" of the Central government. We realize that this is pretty difficult for an outsider to understand, but formerly Shanghai was "rebel" territory because it was controlled by the officials of Chekiang who were "independent." Now Shanghai, restored to Kiangsu is still "rebel" territory because Kiangsu has gone "independent." To put it another way, General Chi fought a patriotic fight presumably on behalf of the Central government but almost before the sound of the guns had died away he found himself a "rebel." And to give one more example, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, heralded as the great liberal, brought to Canton and Kwangtung Province the worst military regime that any section of China has ever experienced. Finally the merchants and propertied interests rebelled and organized a volunteer force in order to protect themselves against the militarism of the great democratic leader. Dr. Sun finally defeated the volunteers largely, due to a fire which burned a large part of Canton city. Then because of the animosity aroused among all classes of Chinese in South China, Dr. Sun himself is practically forced to get out—making the trip in a ship flying a friendly foreign flag,—Japanese this time. It was British on his last trip out!

THE story might be continued and made to include the deflections of minor officials, the small-fry and hangsers-on of the various military camps, but there is no describing the chaos which exists in the land. There is not a military man of consequence in the Republic who will trust any other man. There is a story of a recent military conference in the Yangtsze Valley which was in session one evening in the yamen of a well-known military governor. Suddenly the lights went out, and when a servant repaired the trouble and turned the lights on again, each of the generals at the conference had a pistol in his hand. And there is still another story which is being told regarding Marshal Chang Tso-ling, the victor in the recent fighting in the North, to the effect that when he sends an officer on an important mission, he immediately places that officer's family under surveillance, the implication being that if the officer "sells out" to the enemy, Marshal Chang will avenge himself upon the family. This is probably nothing but a rumor, but it at least has the value of illustrating the situation which now exists in the land.

TO carry the illustration to the larger field, we now have three distinct interests trying to induce the former Anfu leader, Tuan Chi-jui, who has been living in retirement in Tientsin to return to the Capital and take charge of the government, but no one of the interests will trust the other two to provide the "protection" for Marshal Tuan. General Feng Yu-hsiang, now in military control of Peking wants Tuan to come to Peking, but Chang Tso-ling objects unless he can supply the military backing. The military governors in the Yangtsze Valley want Tuan in Peking, but distrust both Feng and Chang. The opposition of the Yangtsze *tuchuns* probably will have the effect of forcing Feng and Tuan together for self-protection, but indications are aplenty that they may soon be at each other's throats. And the Yangtsze *tuchuns* themselves are already squabbling over the question of seniority or leadership and while giving lip service in conference to the new alliance, many of them at the same time are also playing with the present Peking government behind the backs of the others. As stated in the foregoing, while the Chinese people themselves are rapidly giving indications of restiveness at the military incubus which has been built up in the country since the republican revolution, it is the militarists themselves who are doing the best work, not only by destroying each other, but by proving most definitely every day their complete unfitness for governing the country.

AMERICAN---JAPANESE RELATIONS

STUDENTS in China of Far Eastern international affairs and particularly those who follow American—Japanese relations will be interested in two documents which have recently been published in the United States. The first is an article by Mr. Tyler Dennett brought out in the October number of *Current History* under the title "President Roosevelt's Secret Pact with Japan." Mr. Dennett is the author of *Americans in Eastern Asia*, a work with which Chinese as well as foreign readers will do well to become acquainted if they have not already done so. For the past eight years, Mr. Dennett has studied intensively the international relations of the Far East, especially America's share in them. He is at present a lecturer in history at Johns Hopkins University and is engaged in the preparation of a study on Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War which is to be published early next year. Upon this study the article under present discussion is based.

MR. Dennett's interesting discovery of the late President's secret pact with Japan was made among the papers belonging to that statesman which have been deposited in the Library of Congress, subject to the control of his family. Aside from the copy of the agreement in this collection there are two other copies known to exist, although at the time the agreement was made not more than half a dozen people in the United States knew of it. It has never been published in the official records of the Department of State, and at the time it was made the American Minister to Japan, Lloyd C,

Griscom, was as ignorant of what was going on as was the late Minister Reinsch in Peking at the time of the negotiation of the Lansing-Ishii agreement—another interesting commentary, by the way, on secret diplomacy. Mr. Dennett made the first public announcement of his knowledge of this pact at the Williamstown Institute of Politics in August where no small amount of interest was stirred by it. Notice of his address was cabled to Far Eastern papers, but only recently has a copy of the agreement itself come to hand.

The facts in the case are as follows: In the latter part of July, 1905, at the time that M. Sergius Witte, Secretary of State and president of the Council of Ministers, and Baron Roman Rosen, formerly envoy to Tokyo but then ambassador to Washington for Russia, and Baron Komura Iutaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Takahira Kogoro, envoy of Japan at Washington, with their suites were preparing to meet at Portsmouth to negotiate for peace at the close of the Russo-Japanese War, a personal envoy of President Roosevelt's happened to be in Japan. With him Count Katsura, Prime Minister of Japan, who was temporarily in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was anxious to arrange an agreement by which the United States might join with England and Japan in maintaining the peace of the Far East which, poor wounded creature, seemed as usual to be on the point of expiration. For six years, even before the formation of the first Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1902, the British and Japanese had been discussing the possibility of forming a triple alliance which should include the United States. The desirability of such an alliance had been suggested by George Kennan, a newspaper correspondent early in 1905, and the President had replied: "As to what you say about the alliance, the trouble is, my dear Mr. Kennan, that you are talking academically. Have you followed some of my experiences in endeavoring to get treaties through the Senate? I might just as well strive for the moon as for such a policy as you indicate. Mind you, I personally entirely agree with you. But if you have followed the difficulty I have had even in getting such obvious things done as those connected with Panama and Santo Domingo, you would get some faint idea of the absolute impossibility of carrying out any such policy as you indicate in your letter."

THE *personal* approval expressed here was almost without a doubt made known to the Japanese Premier, and in less than three months he was enabled to bring about an executive agreement between President Roosevelt and the Japanese government which is the most remarkable to date—with the exception of another such Agreement made by the same President with the same government some two years later, known as the "Gentlemen's Agreement." A "long and confidental conversation" was held on the morning of July 27 between Count Katsura and President Roosevelt's envoy. The former "positively stated that Japan does not harbor any aggressive designs whatever on the Philippines." The Count then stated that while realizing that an American formal alliance with Great Britain and Japan was impossible still "he couldn't see why some good understanding or an alliance in practice, if not in name, should not be made between those three nations in so far as respects the affairs in the Far East." To which it was answered that, in maintaining the peace of the Far East, "appropriate action of the government of the United States, in conjunction with Japan and Great Britain, for such a purpose could be counted on by them quite as confidently as if the United States were under treaty obligations to take." Then the question of Korea was discussed, the Japanese Premier advancing the argument that "Korea being the direct cause of our war with Russia" it was necessary to settle the issues involved so as to preclude the possibility of it causing further difficulty. To this the American "fully admitted the justness of the Count's observations and remarked to the effect that, in his personal opinion, the establishment by Japanese troops of a suzerainty over Korea to the extent of requiring that Korea enter into no foreign treaties without the consent of Japan was the logical result of the present war and would directly contribute to permanent peace in the East." An agreement was effected two days after this conversation, and on July 31, President Roosevelt cabled to his envoy: "Your conversation with Count Katsura absolutely correct in every respect. Wish you would state to Katsura that I confirm every word you said."

THE assurance on the part of Count Katsura that Japan harbored no "aggressive designs" on the Philippine Islands relieved the American President of a fear which had troubled him for several months, for although he had from the beginning preferred a Japanese to a Russian victory—since the latter, he felt certain would eventuate in the dismemberment of China—he had feared the possibility of resultant big-headedness on the part of the Japanese which might bring about trouble for the Philippines and even for Hawaii. The conversations between Katsura and the American agent preceded by two weeks only the announcement of the terms of the renewed Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and by three weeks the stepping in of the President to heal the breach which had opened at the Portsmouth Conference between the Russian and Japanese representatives. It becomes evident that although the United States was not actively a partner in the Far Eastern alliance she constituted what might be termed a "sleeping partner" until 1909, for Roosevelt adhered as closely to the provisions of the treaty as he would had it been pushed through the American Senate.

IN reference to the Korean question, it is quite clear that Count Katsura in exchange for his assurances in regard to the Philippine Islands expected a *quid pro quo*, and this he actually got but not in that form; for President Roosevelt *did not trade* Korea for the Philippines, inasmuch, as Mr. Dennett points out, "about six months before (this time) he had reached his conclusion about Korea. In a note to Secretary Hay at the end of January we find a postscript in the President's own handwriting in which he remarked: 'We cannot possibly interfere for the Koreans against Japan. They could not strike one blow in their own defense.' This characteristic conclusion about Korea was fully in accord with American policy for twenty-five years."

THE critical conclusions of Mr. Dennett on this matter are well worth considering not alone in reference to the particular case under discussion, but because of the principle involved which holds to the present and which is frankly stated: "Unquestionably the Roosevelt agreement is exposed to serious criticism. Yet, if it overlooks the attendant circumstances and fails to consider what

would have been their alternative choices, such criticism goes wide of the mark. President Roosevelt believed that when Russia was defeated in the Far East Japan conferred a benefit upon American interests. The distinctive feature of Roosevelt's Far Eastern policy was that he did not ignore the implied obligation. He was prepared, in return, to help Japan—he was prepared to have the United States make some payment for the advantages which Americans enjoyed in Eastern Asia. It has been rare to find American statesmen who would follow President Roosevelt in this very honorable principle. Perhaps the most conspicuous characteristic of American policy in the Far East, viewed in the large, has been the desire to get something for nothing. . . the fact that the diplomacy was bungled does not affect the fact that the principle of statesmanship was sound."

U. S. Trade With China

Exports to China are five times as much as a decade ago and imports therefrom have quadrupled in the same period. Total trade with China in the fiscal year 1924 was $282,000,000 against $64,000,000 in 1914.

Reports from Washington that present conditions at Shanghai are resulting in a fall off in our exports to China lend interest to some figures compiled for the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York on the growth of our trade with China, of which country Shanghai is the largest commercial gateway.

Our commerce with China, says the *Trade Record*, has made remarkable strides within the past decade. Latest official reports by our government show that our exports to China in the fiscal year ending with June 1924 were $124,436,000 against $24,628,000 in the fiscal year 1914, which immediately preceded the war.

Prior to the World War a large share of the merchandise imported by China was of European origin but her takings from the United States increased rapidly as the war progressed, and our exports to that country advanced from 24½ million dollars in the fiscal year preceding the opening of the World War to 43½ million dollars in 1918, the closing year of the war. They have since continued to expand until they made their highest record, 124½ million dollars in the year just ended, the fiscal year 1924. The total exports to China in the past 10 years, from the beginning of the war to date, are $786,000,000 against only $270,691000 in the 10 years preceding the war. The imports from China in the past 10 years are $1,217,000,000 against $316,857,000 in the 10 years preceding the war. Thus our trade with China in the decade since the beginning of the World War has exceeded $2,000,000,000 against but $587,000,000 in the decade preceding the war.

What are the principal articles forming this big and growing trade with our neighbor on the opposite side of the globe? Wheat and flour, tobacco, illuminating oil, copper, cotton, cotton goods, and automobiles are the chief exports to that country. The total value of wheat and flour exported to China in the fiscal year just ended is, in round terms, $23,000,000, tobacco in the natural state $16,000,000, cigarettes another $16,000,000, illuminating oil $16,000,000, copper $7,000,000, raw cotton $4,000,000, cotton cloths a little less than $2,000,000, and automobiles about $1,000,000, all of these figures being in very round terms.

The principal imports from China are of course silk, and silk manufactures, tea, wool, hides, bristles, human hair, furs, eggs, egg albumen, laces, and Chinese nut oil.

American Radiator Company Gets Big Japanese Contract

According to a report the Japanese government has ordered a heating apparatus from the American Radiator Company amounting to yen 2,000,000 to be used in the Department of Communications, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Imperial Board of Audits and Government Printing Bureau, Tokyo. The chimney which is 150 feet high, 15 feet in diameter at the base, will be erected with eight boilers in the compound and located convenient to these government buildings. Construction alone for this chimney will cost Yen 30,000 and will soon start under the direction of the Oriental Compressor Company.

The Serious Famine Situation in China

BY W. H. MALLORY

Executive Secretary China International Famine Relief Commission

THE public is already well informed of the terrible floods which occurred in July and August of this year in a number of provinces in China, notably Chihli, Hunan, Kiangsi, and in the far South, but it is not so generally recognized that such a calamity must inevitably result in serious famine. This would be true in any case with the present inadequate economic resources of the Chinese people, but the outbreak of civil war will greatly increase the distress which is imminent.

The China International Famine Relief Commission has estimated that a total of no less than ten million people are affected by this disaster, and on the basis of relief accorded in the 1920 famine, twenty million dollars will be required to meet the emergency. In the early fall a table showing the possible sources of revenue was prepared and it appeared that the following sums might reasonably be hoped for:

National Flood Relief Drive	$2,000,000
Maritime Customs Surtax	8,000,000
Transportation Surtax (effective)	2,000,000
Mission Sources	1,000,000
Chinese Sources	2,000,000

Since the outbreak of civil war, practically every one of these sources from which relief funds might be expected have been adversely affected. Both the Chinese and foreign public have with-held their support of the National Flood Relief Drive. The Maritime Customs Surtax although favored by the Chinese government has not yet been agreed to by the Diplomatic Body. The Transportation and Postal Surtaxes which were initiated by the Chinese government have so far as can be found out, not yet been appropriated for relief work. Even Mission bodies and purely Chinese committees are doing very little in relief work.

The conditions in Chihli province are practically analogous to those which obtained in 1917 due to a similar flood, but the difficulty of relieving the distress is infinitely harder this time than on the previous occasion. I have before me a report of a foreign committee on the work which was done at that time, and the relief which was extended by the government is alluded to in glowing terms. The success of the government work was chiefly for the following reasons:

"(1) They were able to command very large funds and they had an accurate knowledge of the situation.

(2) They could command free telegraph facilities and free transportation of grain and workers.

(3) They had the funds to buy immense amounts of grain in Manchuria and ship it to the affected regions to keep the price down."

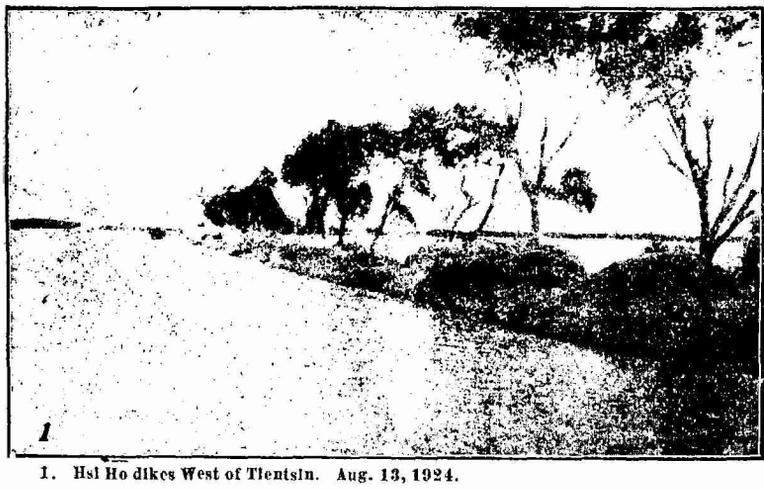
In the present emergency it cannot conceivably be expected that the government will be sufficiently stabilized to perform as effectively as in 1917, and the possibility of its being provided with adequate funds would appear less likely than at almost any previous period in China's history. Then again the difficulty of importing Manchurian grain is likely to be greatly hampered due to the present dis-organization of the railways, although it is hoped that this condition will improve before the worst distress occurs in the spring.

While in former times the government has assisted in Chihli province to meet such emergencies it has worked with equal effect in other districts. In Hunan, for instance, where the most disasterous flood in fifty years occurred this past summer, government granaries had heretofore been available to meet similar catastrophies; but at the present time these depots for the most part have been exhausted, and similar conditions obtain in the other affected provinces.

It would therefore, appear that the only hope for victims of this terrible calamity is in the China International Famine Relief Commission which is a philanthropic organization, but which nevertheless has handled in the past large grants of government funds, particularly those where international supervision was desired. It is with this knowledge of the situation, and of its responsibilities, that the Commission is preparing a comprehensive program of relief with the conviction that the funds to meet the emergency will be forthcoming.

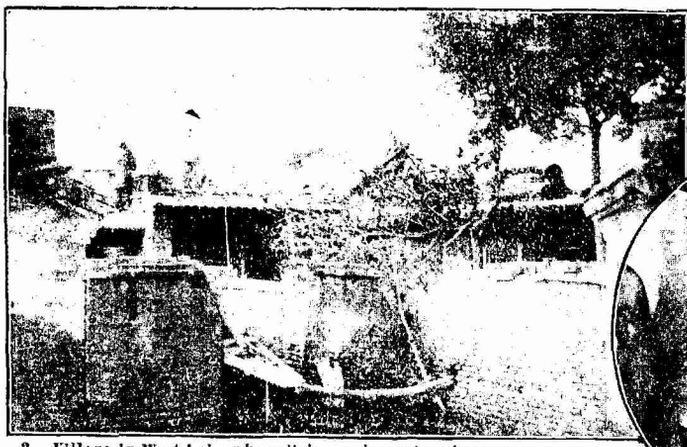
Relief work is already under way in three of the most affected provinces although only the ground work is being undertaken at this time, since conditions will not reach their

(*Continued on page 362*)



1. Hsi Ho dikes West of Tientsin. Aug. 13, 1924.

2. An inundated green-house along Hsi Ho, 10 Li West of Tientsin. Aug. 13, 1924.

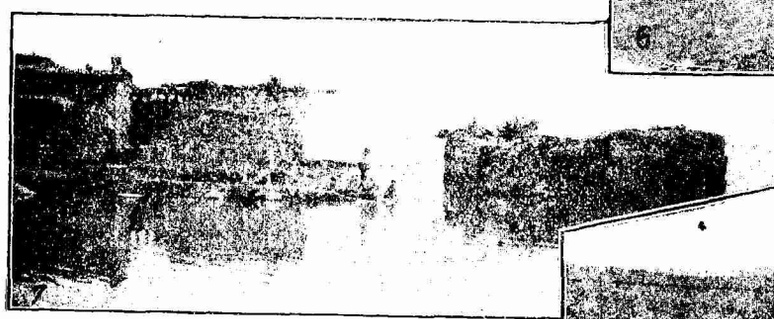


3. Village in West Lake where living on house tops became necessary after Aug. 3. Aug. 17, 1924

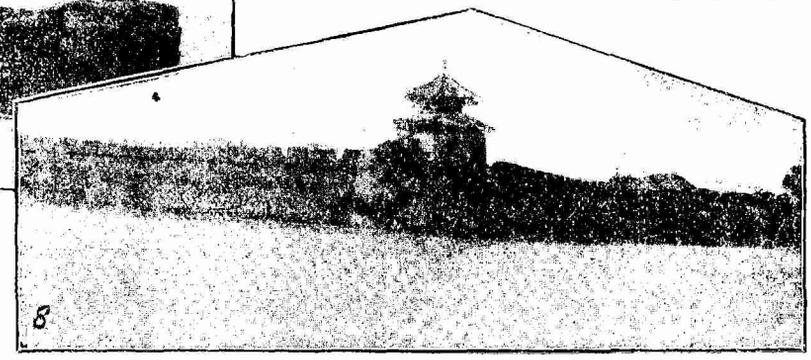
4. Flood refugees on Hsi Ho dike, 50 li West of Tientsin. Aug. 14, 1924.

5. Village wrecked by waves in West Lake at flood stage.

6. Where the dikes of the Hsi Ho have been eaten up by waves from ponded farm lands to the West. Aug. 14, 1924.



7. Another flood wreck in West Lake. Aug. 16, 1924.



8. Hsin An city with water 2 feet deep at walls and 10 feet deep near-by. Aug. 17, 1924.

worst stage until just prior to the next harvest. The projects in all these provinces are so designed as to give relief in such a manner that the funds expended will revert to the Commission to be re-appropriated for future distress, or used in the interim between famines on prevention projects.

In Chihli province industrial relief is being organized in the worst affected district which is west and southwest of Tientsin. Straw mats and baskets are being manufactured under the Commission's auspices to give employment to those who, after investigation, prove themselves to be destitute. These supplies may be used by the Commission for equipment for its engineering projects, or else marketed in Tientsin. In Hunan province the relief undertaken is in the form of loans for the purchase of seed grain and the general rehabilitation work. In Kiangsi labor relief is being organized and the dikes, whose failure caused this summer's floods, will be reconstructed. In the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi committees are in the process of organization to have supervision of the work which the Commission plans to undertake in the extreme South.

It may be conservatively stated that the situation is rapidly becoming desperate, particularly in North China where the present war is raging and the serious defeat of either army may result in such an outbreak of looting and banditry as will greatly augment the present pitiful state of the population. Added to this is the difficulty of bringing Manchurian grain into the affected districts due to the disorganization of the railways, and the drying up of both philanthropic and government funds for relief work. It is not difficult with these facts in hand and in the light of past history, to forcast a great calamity to the innocent population of rural China.

However, it is not yet too late. With the prompt granting of the Maritime Customs Surtax and a more generous attitude on the part of the Chinese and foreign public sufficient funds may be made available. This coupled with the restoration of a state of peace making operation in the field possible, and the re-establishment of order on the railways, will make it possible to meet the worst of the distress in Chihli province, while simply the provision of adequate funds will make possible the work in other provinces which are not affected by war.

Peking, Nov. 1, 1924.

International Trade as a Profession

"International Trade as a Profession" was the subject of an address by Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, before the upper classmen of Tsing Hua College, Friday afternoon, November 7, 1924. Mr. Arnold advised against Chinese students at this time specializing on the study of foreign trade and suggested that a better plan would be for those who are interested in this subject to include courses in foreign trade in the study of trade and economics generally. The opportunities in China at present and for some years to come for young Chinese trained in foreign trade are distinctly limited, so that but a very small number will be able to find employment. Furthermore, success in foreign trade presupposes a sound knowledge of the fundamentals of business generally. Thus, the better road to success in foreign trade will be through a training in domestic business. A Chinese ambitious to become a factor in foreign trade would do well to get his training in domestic establishments which are of a nature as to make possible the development of foreign trade departments. Chinese should bear in mind that their country, unlike England and Japan, is continental rather than insular or maritime. The United States which is also a great continental country developed its internal trade and industries before it seriously took to seeking markets abroad for the products of its factories. China's foreign trade today amounts to about $5.00 per capita while that of the United States is equivalent to $140.00. If China had the same per capita foreign trade as that possessed by the United States, her overseas trade would by the equivalent of fifty-six instead fo two billions of dollars.

Success in foreign trade however, means a development of internal means of communications, so as to give the country uniform and reasonable transportation rates. It means cheap fuel and ore as essentials to modern industrial advancement and these again presuppose economic transportation. It means a uniform currency to help in the unimpeded flow of commodities. It means the removal of all excessive internal tax impositions such as now so badly restrict the movement of commodities in the interior. It means the development of a banking system which will make it possible to secure capital at reasonable rates with restrictions on usurious practises which now tend to throttle internal developments, and means other things essential to successful foreign trade.

Will The Chinese Farmers Remain Financially Independent?

BY Y. S. DJANG

Associate Executive Secretary China International Famine Relief Commission

THAT the farming population of China is hopelessly at the mercy of the rich and unless some fundamental measures are taken will continue to be so, is not doubted by even a casual observer. In normal years an ordinary farmer has but little opportunity to develop his most basic industry of food-production. In the first place he is deprived of the facilities of a proper banking system. He is not aware of the conditions of the money market. The best he can do when in need of some financial assistance is to pawn his personal effects. His farming implements go next, and finally his farm itself is offered as security for a loan.

He meets his financial problems in this way only under the most exacting terms. He is forced to pay an exceedingly high rate of interest, so high that his indebtedness rapidly swells to such an extent that he must borrow more in order to meet his existing obligations. The interest rate in the case of pawning his movable property at the pawnbrokers is generally 36% per annum, if the term of the loan is for three months. When he pledges his farm land he has to pay an equally high rate. He is usually given a chance to renew the loan if he agrees to pay a still higher rate. In most cases he ultimately parts with his property when the burden on account of the interest alone proves to be beyond him.

Isolated as they are, the farmers are hopeless. Within his own community he is unable to obtain adequate assistance. He is compelled to finance his plans elsewhere. He is then caught, as it were, by shrewd financiers of whom he is an easy prey.

The condition is bound to become worse. The tendency is to reduce free holders to tenants and to transform independent farmers to slaves of feudalism.

The millionaires and multimillionaires of the cities (and concessions), of today can find no better field for their investments than the vast area now devoted to agriculture. They can not find better borrowers than the villagers. To begin with, they can charge them interest at a rate not known in normal financial markets. These loans are covered by security worth at least five times the amount of the sum advanced. The term of the loan is so short that there is every possibility of its not being redeemed in time. Should any questions arise, the farmer is afraid to go to court with his powerful lender. Even if the matter is brought before the court, the poor farmer stands no chance. In all questions the rich have all the advantage and the farmer has none.

Under the existing economic organization, improvement of agriculture can therefore, be considered only a dream, for it presupposes adequate finance. Few of the farmers even in a well developed rural community any where in the world is by himself able to maintain his farmstead on an efficient basis and to devote needed sums of money to undertakings which tend to increase production. Irrigation projects, and power driven machinery, for instance, are those in question. They benefit a group of farmers and their acquirement requires cooperation among the group likely to enjoy their benefits. In present day China, this is still impossible. While individual farmers, no matter how adventurous they may be, are utterly unable to invest considerable capital in any of these large and expensive improvement projects, there is no organization in existence which will lend the required help.

Recognizing the importance of constant and more universal assistance to the farmers, the China International Famine Relief Commission appointed a special Committee to deal with rural economic questions. The Commission believes that extension of its help to the farmers, to improve their economic condition is truely famine prevention. Giving of relief purely out of humane motives when a famine occurs is important but, to the Commission, improvement of the resources of farmers at normal times, is even more fundamental. The program of this special committee is well defined and aims at offering wider opportunity to the villagers of agricultural pursuits than they have hitherto been offered.

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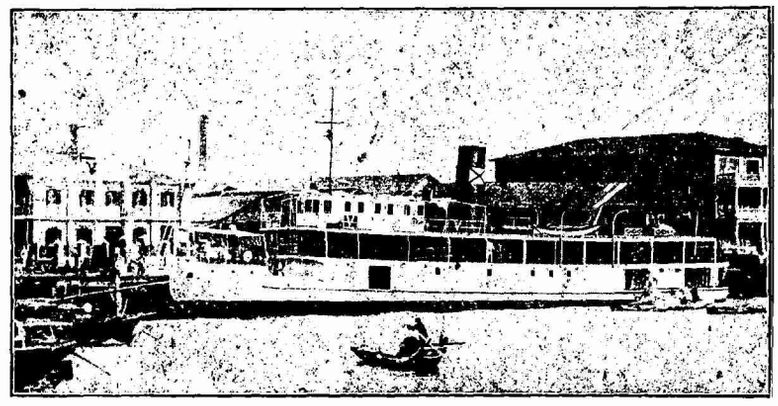

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The special committee referred to is known as the "Committee on Credit and Economic Improvement." As one of its first duties, it conducted a systematic inquiry into rural economic questions in the summer of 1922. The result of this investigation which has been published,* warrants the committee in proceeding to the next item on its program—the promotion of rural co-operation.

The plan of the Committee in this work is to study the systems of co-operation which have been successful in various other countries and to draw up a set of working regulations for co-operative credit societies in China. The Committee then planned to apply this instrument to actual operation. For this purpose about ten societies have been organized in Chihli, Kiangsu and the Metropolitan area. They are primarily for experimental purposes, for it is felt that the idea of rural co-operation is as foreign to the Chinese as ice cream or tomatoes have been. Whether or not the idea will organically agree with the Chinese farmers temperment and traditions, remains to be seen.

There are now affiliated with these societies about 500 farmers who understand the rudiments of the principle of co-operation and who enjoy its benefits today. January 1, 1925 will begin the second year of experimentation and from ten to thirty more societies will be organized. They are still meant to provide material for further consideration and study. The Committee hopes to conduct this experiment for three years before it will bend its energies to the promotion of a rural co-operative movement on a nation wide scale.

While the program is well-nigh in its infancy, all will agree that the Commission is directing part of its strength to a worthy goal and is fundamentally sound in its policy. The Commission has so far done no more than to conduct an experiment on a small scale but its hopes are high, that in rural co-operation, a solution to liberate the farmers from the clutches of the exploiting capitalists will be found.

Peking, China. October 28, 1924.

*China International Famine Relief Commission Publication, B-10.

American Products Sold in Shansi Province

In spite of the fact that Shansi is an interior province of China and foreigners are not allowed to live or to trade within its borders a very considerable quantity of American goods is consumed in this section. American kerosene, gasoline, hardware, toilet articles, canned goods, including condensed milk, cigarettes and proprietary medicines are found on the shelves of dealers at Taiyuan. Even American ice cream freezers are becoming popular. The considerable number of British, German and Japanese bicycles is one of the notable results of the improvement of the streets and roads. Considerable quantities of other European and Japanese products are on display in the shops of Taiyuan. Among these may be mentioned German cutlery, harmonicas, lanterns, flashlights, safety razors and wrist watches; Japanese enamel wares, toilet preparations, rubber balls, and flash lights, English cutlery and condensed milk; French perfumes; Swiss watches and Swedish matches.

The outstanding obstacles to economic development are lack of modern transportation and irrigation systems. The country is rich in natural resources, possessing a large artesian well suited to agriculture and considerable mineral wealth, particularly coal and iron. The present government is efficient and fairly stable, in fact Shansi is known as the model province of China, and if the above two essentials could be provided it might easily become one of the most prosperous sections of the country.—*Special Circular of U. S. Dept. of Commere.*

The American Association of University Women will hold their November meeting on Tuesday afternoon, November 25, at the foreign Young Women's Christian Association, 18 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, when the Y. W. C. A. and St. Luke's Hospital ladies will act as hostesses. "Extra-territoriality" is the subject of addresses to be delivered by J. B. Powell and R. Y. Lo. It is hoped that old members will bring friends with a view of getting them interested in the Shanghai branch of the Association. In case application cards are desired they can be secured from Mrs. A. D. Eveleth, Secretary, 403 Avenue Joffre.

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Is Feng A Traitor or A Patriot---Details of the Capture of Peking

BY CHARLES DAILEY

THE dramatic suddenness with which Peking was captured October 23, coupled with the "treachery" to his superior by China's much advertised Christian General at the moment of a life-or-death struggle before Shanhaikwan forms the skeletion upon which a novelist some day may build a masterpiece. It is far too early as this is witten to tell the whole story, for much of it is still to come to the surface, but since it is dramatic—not to say tragic—it is better to relate the principal events somewhat in the order of their occurrence.

Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang's *coup d'etat* by which he took Peking in the early hours of a Thursday morning, arresting leaders of the Chihli faction whenever and wherever caught, overthrowing the President, setting aside all authority other than his own—all this was the result of the seeming co-operation of some twenty generals who were fighting on the Chihli side, including of course the six brigadiers of the personal troops of the Christian soldier.

These generals, with their forces, comprised the bulk of the Second and Third armies, and their sudden withdrawal from the front at the height of the effort to stem the tide of the on-rushing Fengtien faction left Marshal Wu Pei-Fu with only something over a third of his original force—left him desperately locked with an army much larger than his own and seemingly with only flight of retreat before him. All this at a time when to every outward appearance at least, China's chief warlord was about to assume the offensive after a fortnight of battering at the hands of Marshal Chang Tso-Lin. It was indeed a tragedy for Wu Pei-fu.

Perhaps not within a century has a revolution affecting so many hundreds of millions, occurred without serious bloodshed. Perhaps not within two centuries has there been such a sudden "about-face" on the part of a man so highly trusted by his superior as to be intrusted with the command of one of the three armies sent afield by mandate of the Cabinet, duly attested by the President. The suppressed *Far Eastern Times* emerged from obscurity with paeons of praise for China's Christian General, using old English type for a reverent caption over the portrait of Feng Yu-Hsiang which read "The Savior of China." Only the Holy Cross was lacking from the dramatic front page story.

Not that this recital is written in a spirit of soreness over the scuttling of Wu Pei-Fu. This arch-militarist has his own sins to answer for. It is not an apology for the worse-than-apology of a President, himself a militarist and the tool of his chief lieutenant and the lesser and perhaps even more corrupt lieutenants in the persons of Chang Fu-Lai, the brothers Tsao-Jui and Tsao-Ying and a few others, some of them fugitives. For Tsao Kun, the President of China, was elected to office by the wholesale bribery of a majority of Parliament. He deserves all he has received and all he is going to get, and this latter possibly before this article appears in print.

I hold no brief for any of the militarists of China. The "clever" Chang Tao-Lin, who now perhaps returns to new power; the idealistic and windmill-fighting Sun Yat-Sen, the back-from-the-grave Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui; Lu Yung-Hsiang, Ho Feng-Lin, "Little Hsu" and the other Anfu remnants; the "model governor" of Shansi, Yen Hsi-Shan, all these are nothing to me. As a foreigner I am simply an observer and a writer, a friend of China and still hopeful of its future. But I never have and never will be able to evoke the slightest degree of sympathy for any man who, as a soldier, accepts an order and then at the critical time turns against his superior. I write in regret, but not in malice.

For more than a year Feng Yu-Hsiang had his troops at the capital, occupying the barracks at Nanyuan and at Tungchow. His division, the Eleventh, had been increased by the addition of three mixed brigades, the Seventh, Eighth and Twenty-fifth. When the Cabinet issued, and the President signed, a mandate creating Wu Pei-Fu as the commander-in-chief of the punitive expedition against Chang Tso-Lin, who was denounced as a rebel, Wu Pei-Fu chose the Christian General as head of the Third Army, giving him in addition to his own troops the Fourth brigade of cavalry under Gen. Ma Hung-Kuai, comprising four regiments, the Fourth Chahar brigade of cavalry under Gen.

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Built 1919

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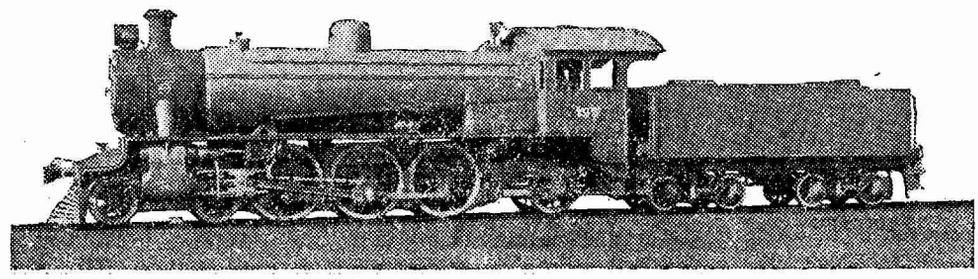

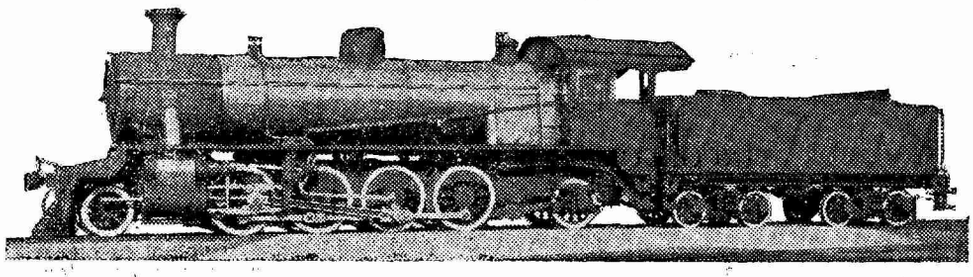

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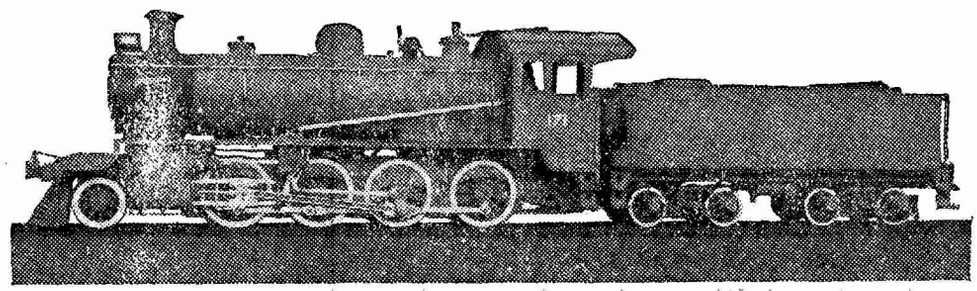

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Tang Ching-Lin, commanding the cavalry of the Third Army, and severel other units.

Feng undoubtedly preferred to remain in Nanyuan and Tungchow as the defender of Peking, either because he preferred the limelight or because he may have had political motives all his own. Had he declined the leadership of the Third army at the outset I would have still retained a favorable opinion of him, but to have gone all the way to the front and then turned right-about after the battle had started seems an unforgivable act at least from a military standpoint in Western eyes. Yet Marshal Feng has a good excuse, from his standpoint, as presently shall be related.

As early as September 16, there were open doubts as to Feng's loyalty and the doubts seemed so well grounded that on that day I cabled the Chicago *Tribune* that "rumors state Feng Yu Hsiang is unwilling to commit himself definitely for the Peking government, preferring to remain on the fence until the outcome of the first serious fighting is foreseen." I cite this just to show that Wu Pei-Fu must himself have known of Feng's possible desertion, and for that reason he also can expect little sympathy for not having prevented what has happened, albeit it is perhaps best for China.

All this merely to show that there was from the very outset an element within the Chihli party which sought its destruction and awaited only a favorable opportunity. It was not only the downfall of Wu Pei-fu that was sought, but also the President, the Cabinet and the Parliament. The conspirators wished to try a new deal all around, whether through selfish or patriotic motives remains to be seen. Patriotism is at a very low ebb in China. Chiefly fattening at the public crib is sought. But let that pass and on to the story of Feng's *coup d'etat*.

It was plain from the moment of Feng's sudden return to Peking that the intention of the revolters, who included several high politicians who cautiously came into the open in the two hectic days of Thursday and Friday, was the utter destruction of the present government and a breathing-space provided, in which time the new government was to be worked out by the usual means of circular telegrams and conferences.

Feng's troops came back from Koupeikow after a forced march of two nights and a day and appeared before the walls of Peking early in the morning of October 23. There was a brief but plainly face-saving encounter with the guard of the Fifteenth Mixed brigade at the gates and Feng's troops to the extent of a brigade of the Eleventh division entered. Clearly there was collusion between Feng and General Sun Yao, commander of the Fifteenth brigade, which had been detailed as the Peking garrison, for within an hour this brigade had gone over bodily, while those members of the Sixteenth brigade, also in the capital, who did not go over to revolters, quickly were disarmed and driven outside the city walls, where they devoted themselves to what little loot was possible there.

Within an hour after the brief sham battle at the East gate the telegraph wires had been cut, the telephone exchanges seized, the railway employees driven at the point of bayonets from their posts and Peking was utterly cut off from the outside world. By 5 o'clock the troops of one brigade of the Eleventh division had penetrated the city as far as Chienmen, where the great watch-tower was occupied, and artillery, machine guns and camels were parked in front of the Peking-Hankow railway station. By the early dawn proclamations were being posted on the walls and all the city gates were closed and tightly held by Feng's troops. To keep the record straight it is well to give the translation of this proclamation, which though evidently printed in advance was freshly dated. It runs:

Proclamation by the Inspector-General of the Army

In the thirteen years since the establishment of the Republic it has passed through many civils wars and disturbances. The sufferings of all classes of the people have been heavy. Who is responsible for these disturbances? This year floods and drouths have occurred in many provinces. Out of every ten families in the afflicted regions nine have been impoverished.

How can my innocent countrymen again suffer the calamity of war? Therefore I intend to make peace and to stop the fighting and I intend to recall my troops back to Peking. The men of ability of the country are to be invited to consult together to settle the internal strife.

As a military man, of course I should not interfere in political affairs. A soldier's duty is simply to obey orders. But all people, young and old, undoubtedly will approve of my proposal.

You merchants and civilians of Peking need have no fear, but go quietly about your affairs. The life and

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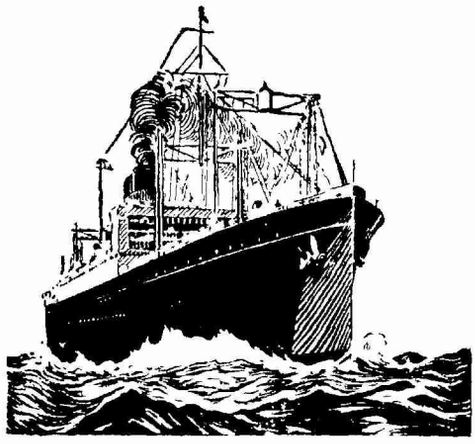

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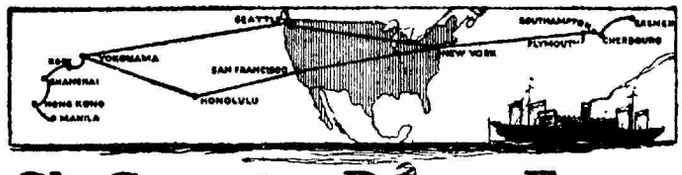

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This notification is issued that the merchants and the people may know and obey.

FENG YU-HSIANG.

Peking, the twenty-third day of the tenth month of the thirteenth year of the Republic. (October 23, 1924).

Within an hour after the posting of this proclamation word was passed around that it was the purpose of the revolters to remove the President, Cabinet and Parliament and after the holding of a round table conference to instal, as a temporary government an executive council under Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui, who has been thrice Premier under the Republic and was driven from office in the summer of 1920 when the Anfu party was routed by the armies of the Chihli party, which since then has been in the saddle. It was announced that in due time Marshal Tuan would emerge from his retirement in Tientsin and proceed to Peking. It was also announced that assurances had been given that he was *persona grata* to Chang Tso-Lin.

Numerous arrests of Cabinet and other officials were ordered and there was an exodus to the legation quarter. All the gates being closed, flight of the suspects from the city was impossible. Eight men were said to be on the list for instant beheading, but as the day wore on assurances were given that while arrests were being made and still others were sought no physical violence was contemplated until after due trial. The Minister of Finance, Wang Keh-Ming, was particularly sought. The other members of the Cabinet received assurances that if they would do the bidding of Feng Yu-Hsiang they would be undisturbed. The treasurer of the President's office and the President's secretary were arrested in the early morning hours.

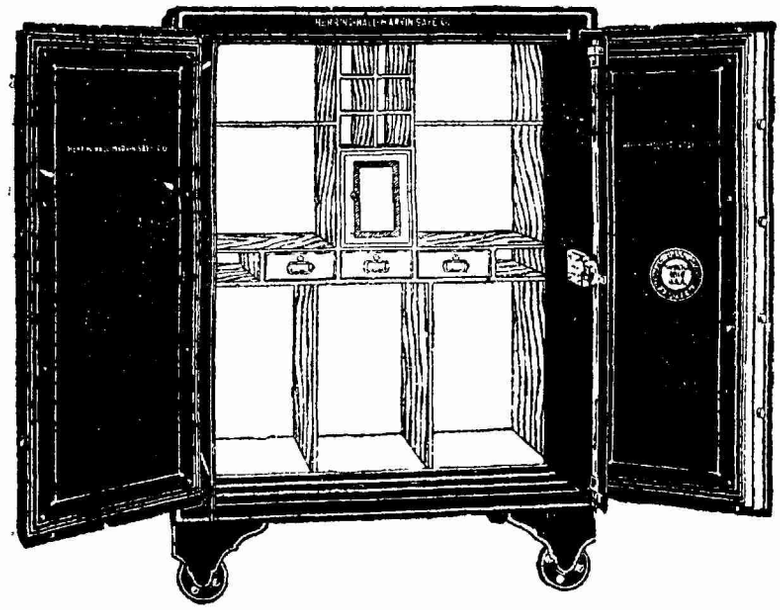
Before 8 o'clock barricades composed of carts and sand bags were placed before the streets leading to the Legation Quarter as well as at other stragetic places about town. Strong cordons with barricades were placed around the Imperial Palace and the President's palace. Machine guns were trained on the latter in the event the President's body-guard should attempt to give battle. All motorcars, including those of foreigners, were stopped and carefully searched.

The placing of barriers at the western end of Legation street and the mounting of a heavy guard with machine guns in Chienmen Tower caused much uneasiness in the foreign legations. The American Legation, which has control of that portion of the Tartar Wall adjoining Chienmen, not only sent a vigorous protest to the Foreign Office regarding this barricade but also mounted a guard of Marines with machine guns on the Wall. When later the Chinese troops also brought up machine guns to Chienmen tower and to the ramp facing the American Legation two field guns were brought to the Wall by the Marines. Later in the day Dr. Chenting Wang, who assumed charge of foreign affairs in behalf of Feng Yu-Hsiang, called at the American Legation and assured Edward Bell, Charge d'Affaires, as he did also the other legations, that there was no anti-foreign feeling and that the barricade at the end of Legation street would be removed. The Legation Quarter breathed easier but only a little easier.

With the gates closed and all traffic suspended egress was denied to foreigners. There was some looting by Shensi troops at Fengtai and at Tungchow. At the latter place is an American school and a request came to the Legation for a guard. Permission for this guard to pass the gate was refused. The next day, however, the gates were opened and a machine gun squad of Marines went to Tungchow. The families of the foreign staff of the railway also were brought from Fengtai into Peking on Friday.

But this is getting ahead of events. Before midday Thursday Feng Yu-Hsiang announced that at a meeting at 10 p.m. of the 22d at Peiyuan, outside Antingmen, with the attendance of Generals Wang Cheng-Ping, Feng Yu-Hsiang, Hu Ching-Yi (commander of the First Shensi division), Wang Wei-Ching and Sun Yao (vice commander of the Peking defenese) it was decided to declare a turce and to maintain peace, and that their troops on the front had been recalled.

About midday also of Thursday the wires were opened long enough to permit the sending of a circular telegram to all the provinces to the same effect, signed by these generals and by the following additional commanders, most of them brigadiers of the divisons concerned in the revolt: Chen Piao (Tutung of Jehol), Yao Wei-Chun, Li Chih-Tsai, Teng Pao-Shan, Li Hu-Chen, Li Ming-Ching, Chang Tze-Kiang, Lu Chung-Lin, Sung Chi-Yuan, Sun Lien-Chung, Sun Liang-Chin and Hsieh Yung-Yu.



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It was revealed also at this hour that Feng Yu-Hsiang had been in conference on the front with General Li Ching-Lin, Commander of the Fengtien Second Army, and that he was pledged to perform a similar desertion from Chang Tso-Lin, to return to Mukden and hold it as Feng was holding Peking, leaving Chang Tso-Lin and Wu Pei-Fu with their depleted forces to fight it out before Shanhaikwan as best they could or else to heed to call for cessation of the warfare.

Slowly the hours pased in Peking, where, shut off from all that was happening outside and uncertain of the sincerity of the promises made by Feng Yu-Hsiang in his pronunciamentoes, a state of panic prevailed Escape from the city was impossible. Only the quiet orderliness of the brigade of the Eleventh division gave assurance that looting was not intended. The Fifteenth Mixed brigade went over in a body after a Mah Jong game of which I some day may write. The Sixteenth Mixed brigade, which was also in and near the capital as a police guard, was overcome and disarmed, but with some fighting outside the walls and disorder incident to the scattering of a none-too-well disciplined bunch. In the late afternoon the Metropolitan police went over to Feng Yu-Hsiang and later still the Gendarmerie, after which the troops of the Eleventh division confined their activities, to the gates, the barricades and the cordons.

Friday dawned after a sleepless night for most of Peking. The one question was: What will Wu Pei-Fu do? Cut off as the Capital was, just as in the Boxer days, there was no news at all from the outside. The President remained in his palace, refusing either to flee, to quit or to fight, but ready to do either according as he was able to get word from whatever friends were left him. Feng Yu-Hsiang sent a demand to the Palace that the President issue mandates calling off the war, degrading, dismissing and banishing Wu Pei-Fu, and convening a peace conference.

It has been said that Tsao Kun always had someone to do his thinking for him, but this time he had to think for himself. He sent back word that if compelled to he would resign the Presidency, but as for the mandates, since these were issued by the Cabinet and sent to him for approval he would revoke them only in the event of revocation by the Cabinet. Otherwise Feng might fire upon the Palace as he had threatened.

Then it was that Feng summoned Premier Yen to Peiyuan. The Premier told the Christian General that the Cabinet had resigned *en bloc* when the President's Palace was surrounded and that there was no government. Feng sent a messenger post-haste to the President ordering the return to the Premier of the resignations. Then he told Dr. Yen the Cabinet must issue the humiliating mandates, as otherwise he would attack the Presidential palace. To avert bloodshed the Premier consented to issue the mandates.

There were several mandates, that calling off the war and convening a peace conference being signed by all the members of the Cabinet except the Minister of Finance, who was a fugitive and Hwang Fu, Minister of Education, who was in hiding. Those depriving Wu Pei-Fu of all his offices and titles, stripping him of his Third division and appointing him Director of Reclamation of Waste Lands in Koko Nor (a banishment to Chinese Turkestan) were signed by the Premier and respectively by the Minister of War and the Minister of Agriculture. Another mandate removed the stigmatism of rebel against Chang Tso-Lin and was signed by all the members of the Cabinet except the two absentees.

When these mandates reached the President he had no alternative but to approve them. Then he sealed his own resignation, which he said would await the pleasure of Parliament. To prevent the absence of a government until Parliament could act on the resignation and elect a new President (there is no Vice-President) Feng Yu-Hsiang asked all the members of the Cabinet except Wang Keh-Ming, Minister of Finance, to remain at their posts. Whether when Parliament accepts the resignation of the President Feng Yu-Hsiang as dictator, will dissolve Parliament and prevent the election of a President remained Friday night a matter of much speculation, although the Christian General said he would support any President Parliament chose, whether it was Tsao Kun, Chang Tso Lin or Tuan Chi-Jui, since he was a soldier and as such would take no part in politics.

There have been important developments since, but this recital ends the story of the capture of Peking and the dethronement of the President and his fighting-man and mentor, Wu Pei-Fu. There remains to be told of the *coup* only Feng Yu-Hsiang's justification for his act and his reply to the widespread charges of treachery.

The Christian General asserted that he had no previous understanding whatsoever with Chang Tso-Lin and that what he had done was entirely at the urge of his own conscience.

He insisted that Wu Pei-fu had complete control of the military affairs of the government for three years and went into this conflict totally unprepared. Therefore, he alone must be held responsible for the failure of the punitive expedition sent against Chang Tso-Lin. Marshal Feng emphasized that the troops were months in arrears of pay, that they lacked proper clothing and food, while those of Chang Tso-Lin were splendidly equipped and well fed.

"The government is bad and must be changed," the Marshal went on, "and the sole object of myself, Wang Cheng-Ping and the others associated with me is to stop the war and see that a mandate is issued calling a national conference at which the outstanding leaders from all over the country will be present."

The Christian General said his troops would be withdrawn and the control of Peking returned to the police as soon as all the mandates had formally been issued and the war ended. He pointed out that the war was being fought by men who could not get proper food, who lacked padded clothes and other creature comforts. There was a complete failure of the entire service of supply, and in this Feng Yu-Hsiang is sustained by the foreign obersvers and correspondents who went to the front, for all returned with the same story. It was plain to them that Wu had gone into the war without money and without assurances of it.

Feng had no particular complaint about the arrears of pay, since it was common to all commands and not confined to his own. He did insist, however, that the system of the Peking government in giving to each brigade the sum of $10,000 as it went to take up battle station was entirely wrong. From this sum, he said, the troops had to buy food and forage from the people in their vicinity. In such sections as Ling-yuan and Peikow, in Jehol, where there were no inhabitants for seven or eight miles in any direction, there was no place where the soldiers could buy food and they were faced with starvation.

Marshal Feng pointed out that these badly fed troops with their starving animals were expected to meet in combat an army whose commissariat had provided field rations in the form of millet cakes, wrapped in bags, which the soldiers, wherever they might be, merely steamed and they had hot, nourishing food. While the government army's horses and camels starved for lack of forage those of the Manchurian forces carried dried bricks of bran and hay, which with the addition of water made an ample meal.

Then also he criticized the spirit of the national army as hopeless and the officers ill-treated. He denounced the dismissal of officers for the defeats at Kailou, Chifeng and Chaoyang because of the impossibility of forcing starving men to fight. His cousin, Gen. Feng Yu-Yung, who lost Chiumen pass to Chang Tso-lin, was forced to commit suicide by swallowing opium as punishment. His men were suffering from cold and hunger and compelled to fight against troops warmly clad and fed with hot food that could be carried right onto the field.

In concluding, Marshal Feng insisted that Wu Pei-Fu had failed to prepare himself for the war and that failure was inevitable. The wounded were left to die on the field for lack of attention. A peace conference is the only way out, and he does not feel that he has deserted his country by his action. It was, he said finally, criminal for Wu Pei-Fu to continue fighting with a starving and neglected army.

But what of Wu Pei-Fu? That is another story, as Kipling has said. This story has to do only with the desertion of the front by Feng Yu-Hsiang and his capture of Peking. Just how Wu Pei-Fu tried to come back, and with what success, is best left for another time.

Peking, Oct. 26, 1924.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen Arrives in Shanghai

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Generalissmo of the Canton government arrived in Shanghai on Monday morning, November 17, accompanied by his party consisting of Messrs. Wang Chao-ming, Huang Chang-ku, Shao Yuan-chung, Wei Ju, Yui Yu-si, Chu Ho-chuag, Lu Shi-hua, and Chao Chao. Dr. Sun will make his headquarters at his home in the French Concession, also being the headquarters of the Kuomingtang party in Shanghai. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sun.

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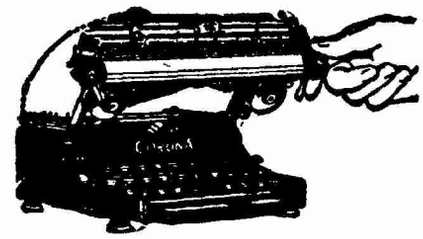

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Men and Events

The death occurred at Ventor, N. J. on October 20, of Caroline Rosemary Rawlinson, the thriteen year old daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Rawlinson, Shanghai. An acute attack of appendicitis was the cause of her death.

B. C. Haile of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is expected to return to Shanghai after an extended furlough in America, on the *s. s. President Taft*, December 19. Until his arrival W. P. Willson is acting general agent.

Mrs. J. B. Powell and daughter, Martha Bates, plan to sail for America on Wednesday, November 26, on the *s. s. President Mckinley*, for a visit with her father, James P. Hinton, Hannibal, Mo.

S. T. Wen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, entertained members of the press at tea at the Union Club, on Friday afternoon, November 14, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Mr. Wen after expressing his pleasure at the presence of his newspaper guests, gave a brief address on the present chaotic condition of China. N. T. Yang, secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs interpreted the address and responses were made by those present.

Many members and guests were present at the regular meeting of the American Women's Club on Tuesday afternoon, November 18. The program was in charge of the Literary Department and Mrs. H.B. Lane, vice-president, presided over the meeting. "Current Political Tendencies in China" was the subject of a timely address delivered by J.B. Powell.

A. Wilden, Consul-General for France is sailing on home leave on November 20, and was the guest of honor at a farewell reception given under the auspices of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and the City Chamber of Commerce, in the Chamber's building on Monday afternoon, November 17. A large representative of French and other nationals were present. Following several addresses, M. Wilden was presented a silver cup by the chambers of commerce and a silver shield in appreciation of his services in the community.

Beginning with Sunday, November 16, the morning services of the Community Church, will be held in the dining room of the Shanghai American School, Avenue Petain, until the new church is finished. Bishop Hiram Abif Boaz of the Southern Methodist Church delivered the sermon to a large congregation last Sunday. Bispop Boaz is a Mason of high standing and is widely known in Masonic circles. Dr. J. C. McCracken has reported another contribution in the form of a gold check for $100. from Mrs. Henry Heylman of New York, and it is urged that all members or friends who desire to make contributions and pledges will do so at the earliest opportunity.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Peking, recently presented the Shansi Oberlin Memorial Schools with a beautiful dragon encircled gold medal bearing an inscription "Presented to....of the the Shansi Oberlin Memorial Schools for commendable efforts in encouraging cooperative constructive endeavor among his fellow men." This medal will be presented at the next Commencement Day exercises in June 1925 by general vote of the student body. The inscription on the medal seems particularly appropriate during this destructive period in China and might suggest ideas and deeds to the coming generation, if not the present citizens and leaders of China.

A large number of members and their friends were present on the occasion of the opening of the new Columbia Country Club, Great Western Road, on Sunday afternoon, November 16, when the Board of Governors was at home. Only a portion of the club is finished but this was thrown open and attractively fixed up for the convenience of the members, while construction work on the remainder of the club continues. A tea dance will be held at the Club on Thanksgiving Day, November 27, from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. The annual meeting of the Club is scheduled for January 16, and a nominating committee composed of C. W. Atkinson, chairman, A. R. Hager, Dr. W. R. Smith, W. R. Rice, H. H. Arnold have been appointed to submit nominations for the vacancies on the Board of Governors.

An agricultural fair, exhibiting products from all of the Kiaochou territory, was recently held in Tsingtao at the Litsun Agricultural Experiment Station, which is under the jurisdiction of the Territorial Agriculture and Forestry Bureau, of which D. Y. Lin is Chief. It is estimated that more than 800 farmers brought their produce to the fair and entered the prize-winning contest for the best exhibits. Mr. Lin delivered the inaugural address at which time he stated the purpose of the fair was to inspire the farmers to produce better agricultural products and to give out information relative to better farming methods, testing of seeds and proper treatment of crops. Many foreign guests were present and the Tsingtao Chamber of Commerce was represented. T. K. Chen, Chief of the Experiment Station in his address told how the different produce was judged and awarded the prizes. Special tribute was paid to Mr. Lin's efforts in planning and organizing such a successful fair.

News from North China

The civil war in North China was brought to an abrupt end on November 3, with the flight of Marshal Wu Pei-fu from Tientsin. He left the Tientsin Central Station where he established his headquarters for a short time, at 3:30 o'clock in the morning and proceeded to Tongku where he boarded a Chinese gunboat for the South. He will join the Generals in the Yangtse Valley where he expects to hold out for some time against the combined forces of Tuan-chi-jui, Chang Tso-lin and Sun Yat-sen.

President Tsao Kun issued his last Presidential Mandate last Sunday abdicating his title as the President of China which he held for more than a year since General Feng Yu-hsiang effected the same *coup* in Peking in June and staged the election of Tsao Kun in October last year. He also met the same fate as ex-President Li Yuan-hung who was forced to hand over the Presidential seals and was ejected from the Presidential mansion.

On account of the trouble created by the presence of the Shensi rebels, General Yang I-te, Commissioner of Police of Tiestsin, tendered his resignation on Thursday. His duty at this time has been very unpleasant as on the one hand, he was almost powerless in face of the arrogant victorious troops and on the other hand, he faces the responsibility of keeping Chinese armed troops out of the twenty li limit of Tientsin, according to treaty stipulations. However, as General Hu Ching-yi has already left for Peking and his unruly Shensi troops will follow him to Peking, Yang I-te is expected to cancel his resignation.

General Wang Chen-ping, Tuli and Civil Governor of Chihli, who has been absent from Tientsin since he led an army into Jehol and later started the *coup d'etat* in Peking with General Feng Yu-hsiang, returned to Tientsin on Wednesday night November 4. He has re-assumed the control of the 23rd Army Division, of which he was the Commandant before he turned over the control to General Wang Wei-chen who has disappeared after being defeated at Shanhaikuan by the Fengtien soldiers.

A large number of Mukden troops have arrived in Tientsin. General Chang Tsung-chang and General Wu Kuang-hsin are now in Tientsin as honored guests of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. General Li Ching ling, another able Fengtien General has also arrived. Now it is expected that General Chang Hsueh-liang will come to Tientsin in a few days and it is also reported that Marshal Chang Tso-lin come to Tientsin to take a prominent part in the military and peace conferences to be held in Tientsin with Tuan Chi-jui and Sun Yat-sen, who is reported to have left Canton for the North, as the other sponsors.

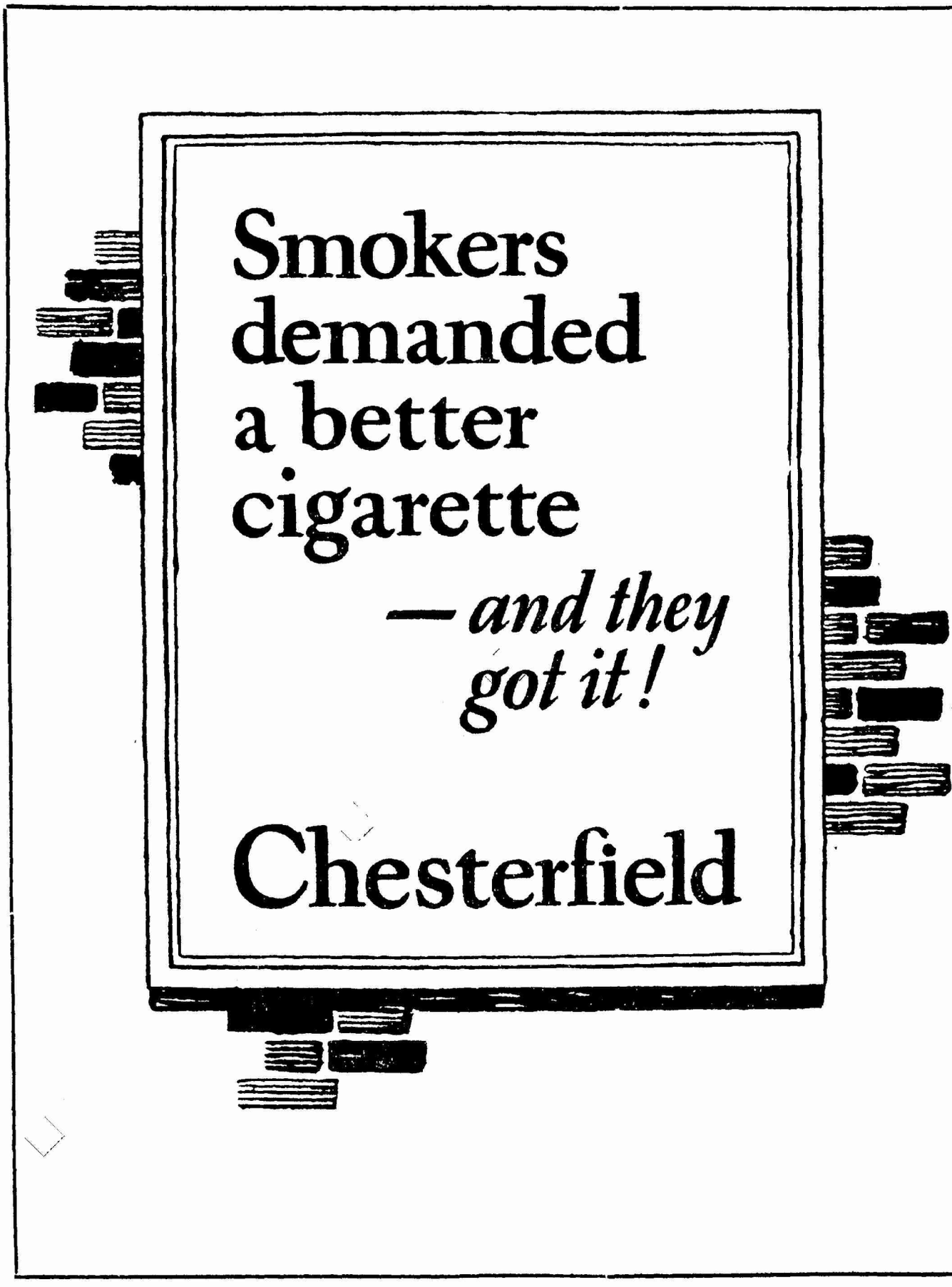
One feature of the Fengtien army is its Foreign Legion which is composed of Russians, Japanese, Koreans and Poles. There are 15,000 Russians in the Fengtien army according to the current report which cannot be confirmed nor refuted. The Japanese are not so many. On Friday, November 7, an all-Russian regiment arrived at the Tientsin East Station. There were five hundred Russian soldiers, all being Whites and many ex-soldiers of the Great European War. They wear the same uniform as the Chinese soldiers.

The first passenger train since the war left Tientsin for Peking last Wednsday and the fi st passenger train reached Tientsin from Peking on Thursday. Another passenger train left Tientsin on Thursday, but owing to the arrival of the Mukden troop trains which has blocked all tracks at Tientsin, it is not yet known as to the time when the regular train traffic between Peking and Tientsin can be resumed.

With the presence of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui in Tientsin, the political center of North China has shifted from Peking. Sun Ko, mayor of Canton and son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen representing his father, has arrived here form Mukden. A number of prominent Anfu leaders and strong lieutenants of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui have flocked to Tuan with enthusiastic efforts to revive their party. There are also in Tientsin more than one hundred anti-Chihli M. P's. who have already started activity for the next electioneering campaign.

Tientsin, November 7, 1924.

B. Y. C.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News from Central China

E. O. Drake, Hupeh division manager of the British-American Tobacco Co., has just returned from furlough. He is accompanied by his family.

W. A. Mc Curdy, of the Methodist Mission of Chungking, has returned from a visit in America, accompanied by Mrs. McCurdy. They arrived in Shanghai on the *President Adams*.

Jay C. Huston, formerly American Consul-General at Tientsin, is due to arrive in Hankow next month, accompanied by Mrs. Huston. Mr. Huston has been absent from China on furlough.

Gordon L. Burke, American Vice Consul who was in charge of the U. S. Consulate at Swatow for the past year, arrived in Hankow last Saturday to be attached to the Hankow Consulate.

Lewis Jones, of the China Inland Mission, has recently decided to lay aside the work he has been doing for the Union Church so that he can conserve energy for work with his own mission. He was presented by the Union Church committee with a traveling rug and a watch.

Dr. W. A. T. Barber of London presided at the monthly meeting of the Christian Union of Hankow held last week. The meeting was well attended.

Mrs. Lancelot Giles, wife of the British Consul of Changsha who has recently been transferred from Hunan to Foochow, is now proceeding to the latter city to join her husband.

Wang Yi-ling, manager of the Kincheng Banking Corporation, has been re-elected chairman of the board of Trustees of the Hankow Chinese Bankers Association.

Yang Su-cho, military adviser to Marshal Wu Pei-fu, visited Wuchang last week to confer with Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan on the present situation. Mr. Yang returned to Shanghai after a brief stay.

Yeh Kai-hsing, defence Commissioner for western Hunan, visited Wuchang in an attempt to formulate plans for united defence for Hunan and Hupeh.

Families of various military commanders of the central provinces are arriving in Hankow in large numbers. The foreign concessions are once again favored by these refugees.

The situation in Honan province is becoming critical in that the governors, Wu Pei-fu's men, have been deposed by a mandate issued by Feng Yu-hsiang, who has also ordered an attack on Honan. The Peking-Hankow line is interrupted, and refugees along the railway are awaiting cars to flee to Hankow.

In spite of the military upheaval in the central and northern provinces, business in Hankow has returned to the normal state. The only trouble now disturbing business is the lack or absence of transportation facilities in Honan province, where large consignments of export cargo are being held up.

Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has sent a special representative to Tientsin to interview Tuan Chi-jui offering his assistance in case Tuan agrees to take charge of affairs in Peking. Hsiao pledges full support to Tuan, and also stated that he has ever been loyal to the Peking government.

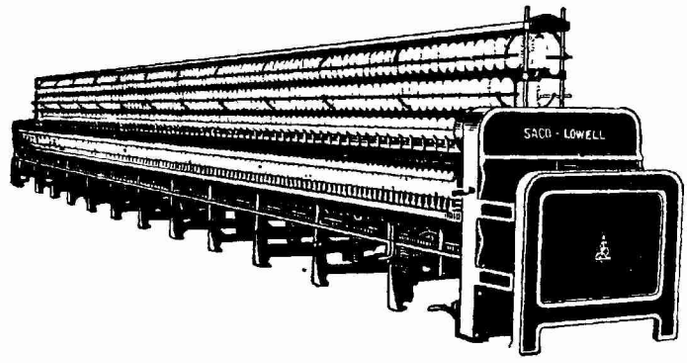
Armistice Day was zealously celebrated by the allied communities of Hankow. A lengthy program of parade, church service, and an Armistice Ball embodied the main events of the day.

A Chinese theatrical entertainment was given by the Door-of Hope for Refugee Girls Committee last week to raise funds in aid of the institution. Contributions from promoters have amounted to more than $30,000. The Committee is planning to erect a home for girls retiring from sing-song houses.

The Popular Education Committee of the Hankow Y. M. C. A. has received a contribution of $1,000. from H. E. Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan, who is highly pleased with the excellent work done in the Wuhan cities.

The water level of the Upper Yangtze is lowering, and navigation of the gorges by summer and winter styles of steamers is becoming very difficult. The season for summer steamers may be said to be near an end. The water is still falling. An American shipping company is going to put six winter steamers specially built to suit the shallow water conditions on the run to Chungking. The same company is contemplating an all year round service. Business is moving briskly in the gorges, and freight rates, now steady, are inclined to increase.

D. S. Dye, president of the West China Union University, of Chungking, has returned to China from furlough. Mr. Dye was absent from Szechuen for a year which he spent in America. Mrs. Dye has also returned.



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Internal strife in Szecuhen has again come to life, since the upset of conditions in Peking. Liu Hsiang, the rival of Teng Shi-hou, the present governor of Chungking, is renewing his plots to overthrow the latter, a protege of Wu Pei-fu.

The Chinese National Educational Association, at its tenth annual conference held recently at Kaifeng, Honan, passed a resolution urging government measures to limit the activities of mission educational institutions. The resolution states that such institutions are chiefly interested in the propagation of Christian religion, and their methods of teaching the Chinese have a denationalising tendency.

Kuling, November 15, 1924.

Trade Inquiries

The following trade inquiries have been received from the U. S. Consulate;

Catton Neill Eng. & Machy. Co., Manila, P. I. have available at Manila large stocks of machinery for immediate disposal.

Stanley Dogget, Inc., 99 John Street, New York City, desires representative capable of handling earth colors and other paint materials, especially those required by railways.

The Aldrich Pump Company, Allentown, Pa. desire representative to handle their line of pumps.

A New York exporter has available stocks of scrap metals and Russian guage railway supplies for which he desires a China connection to dispose of same.

United States Sales & Export Co., 707 Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. desires China connection for sale of American merchandise in this market.

Niedermeyer-Martin Lumber Co., Portland, Oregon wish to arrange for sale of Western Red Cedar Poles and Douglas Fir Cross Arms in China.

News from South China

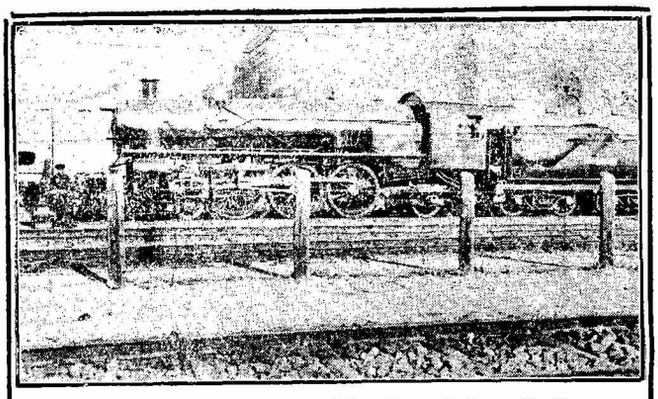
Hongkong expects to raise 22,000 on Armistice Day, November 11, for the benefit of the Lord Haig's Fund for disabled soldiers in Great Britain.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, a well-known Hongkong Chinese merchant, for the last few months in Great Britain as assistant commissioner for Hongkong at the Wembley Exhibition, has returned home. He toured other cities in Europe before finally settling down in Hongkong again.

The *Canton Gazette*, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Kuomintang organ, in Canton, on November 8, discribed the celebration at Canton of the anniversary of the Russian revolution on Friday, November 7, as unprecedented. Never before in the history of China, it says, did the people show so great enthusiasm in the celebration of a foreign National Day. This is how the Red organ reports the event: "Down With Imperialism!;" "Down With Capitalists!;" "Long Live Soviet Russia!" "With joyous shouts and carrying banners bearing these slogans, soldiers, laborers, and members of the various industrial guilds of the city paraded yesterday through the maloos amidst the cheering people, in celebrating the seventh anniversary of the Russian Revolution. The maloos were lined with soldiers at intervals and the groups of the processionists proceeded to the First Public Park and assembled there to listen to addresses by President Sun, Governor Hu Han-min, General Wu Te-chen, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Wang Ching-wei and officials of the Russian Consulate."

To curtail expenses, the secret service agents from the Canton General Police Headquarter detailed to Hongkong and Macao for service will be recalled and their posts abolished.

General Hsu Shu-tseng, popularly known as the "Little Hsu," who has been sojourning at Canton the last fortnight, has written farewell letters to the Red leaders in Canton, saying that he is leaving Hongkong, but he has not stated where he will go.



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Reports from Tsangshin and other Cantonese towns indicate that the rice crops this season are up to par and the harvest now proceeding is giving satisfaction. In most cases, there are an average of five piculs of paddy to every mow of rice-patch, and the price of the best quality of paddy will not be expected for more than $4.80 to $4.90, the coming quotations, it is said.

Government lands in Canton are going cheap and fast. According to the *72 Guilds Commercial Journal*, the Red authorities in Canton are offering a lot, consisting of *27 mows*, for sale only at a price of $9,000. This lot was recently purchased by the Rev. Siu Yu-chi for $8,204.12, but the sale was later cancelled upon discovery that the Rev. Mr. Siu had only paid depreciated Canton notes for it. Since the new city treasurer in Canton is not so friendly to the Rev. Mr. Siu as was Wong Tong, the sale was concelled recently and the lot advertised again, this time publicly, on November 25, at noon, in the Treasury Building.

General Chen Chiung-ming, in rivalry with Dr. Sun Yat-sen for political and military dominance in Canton, is moving his headquarters from Hoifung to Swatow. He left Hoifung the morning of November 10 for Swatow. On November 5, General Chen circulated a telegram approving of the abdication of Tsao Kun, the Peking President, the calling of a conference for the Federation of the Province, and the movement for Provincial Self-Government. General Chen, however, is opposed to rejoining Dr. Sun. He is moving against the Red chief, and according to reliable reports, the conflict between the Reds and General Chen's forces may take place in two weeks.

The Reds authorities in Canton under Dr. Sun Yat-sen are explaining that the charge against them of selling political offices is not exactly correct. They simply have been hastening the several magistrates under their influnce to remit funds and appointing persons to magistracies who are able to procure some funds in advance. According to the *Tsun Wan Pao News*, political offices are going cheap these days in Canton, and such a luxuriant office as that of the Magistracy of Shuntak is going for only $10,000; Loting, $6,000; and Hokshan, $4,000.

All Canton newspapers reappeared on the morning of November 10, after a suspension of more than a month, becaus of the compositors strike. The strike has been settled by the newspaper publishers agreeing to advance the wages of the compositors by 30% immediately, while the publishers have gained the point of employing non-union men, if they so desired. As practically all the compositors have returned to their printing rooms, the publishers have not exercised that previlige of taking in men outside the compositors and printer's union.

The Reds in Canton, thinking they are well established in this Southern port since their temporary defeat of the Canton Merchants Volunteers, who are working for home rule against Bolshevistic invasion, are planning to carry their influence to Kwangsi, a neighboring province, with the mercenaries under General Fan Shek-shang and General Liao Chen-huan as their vanguards. But the militarists already controlling Kwangsi, Generals Shen Hung-ying, Wong Shao-hung, and Li Chung-yan, have decided to combine their forces to oppose the invasion of the Reds. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Red Chief, has promised General Liao Chen-huan of the governorship of Kwangsi, of course, provided that he is able to fight his way in. According to Tin Man, writing for the *Wa Sheung Chung Wui Pao* General Fan is printing $2,000,000 worth of military notes for proposed circulation in Kwangsi and in the West River districts of Kwangtung, where his men have to pass through on his way to their destination.

After a long waiting and in response to the request of the Red Committee on Reconstruction for the Relief of Cantonese suffering from the recent massacre in Canton, the Red police chief, General Wu Te-chen, reporting those non-combatants killed or wounded on that Wednesday, October 15, when the Reds destroyed some 700 or more buildings, has given out that the dead were only 56 and the wounded, 33.

The long-established Cantonese law of prohibiting the export of rice as a food conservancy measure is being repudiated by the Red authorities. The commissariat-general in charge of finance in the Red General headquarters has decided to permit 500,000 piculs of fine rice for export on a special tax of one dollar per picul. Mr. Chau Siu-tong has been commissioned by the Reds to collect this tax.

H. W.

Canton, November 11, 1924.

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Edited by H. G. W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.

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Is It To Continue A Loyang Vs Fengtien Affair?

Events of the week have been many and varied, shifting from their seats of importance from North to Central and South China, and back again, all depending on the movements of the leaders of these different sectors. The three most important happenings from the viewpoint of those in the Far East, include the strong possibility of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui assuming the position of chief executive of the Chinese Republic, thus emerging from retirement; the arrival in Shanghai of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, head of the Canton government; and the forming of an alliance of nine provinces who declare their independence from the Central government and loyalty to Wu Pei-fu, who will lead their faction. Late reports from Hankow tend to confirm the rumor that Wu will lead his forces against Marshal Feng. Thus in the light of these recent developments foreigners and Chinese alike are left in a state of mingled feelings as to the ultimate outcome, and as to when the settlement day will arrive.

Tuan Chi-jui to be the "Chief Executive"

If the interview given out recently in North China can be interpreted as being correct, the time will be short now until the Chinese Republic will have as their new leader in North China, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, leader of the old Anfu party. According to Marshals Chang Tso-lin, Feng Yu-hsiang, and Generals Hu Ching-yi and Sun Yueh, they have been pressed by telegrams and messages to urge Marshal Tuan to come out of retirement and assume the responsibility of restoring peace and order. There seemed to be a doubt in the minds of most of them, however, as to the proper title to bestow on the new leader of the Chinese Republic. Many were suggested but the one best suited, according to the report was "Chief Executive of the Chinese Republic." The message was despatched and it is rumored that Marshal Tuan will comply and undertake the heavy burden of untangling affairs as they stand today. It is thought he will call a People's Assembly and his plans will be outlined as follows:

"(1) measures to deal with legislative questions;
"(2) reorganisation of the local self-government scheme;
"(3) reorganisation of the army;
"(4) reorganisation of financial administration;
"(5) reorganisation of the Central government;
"(6) consolidation and service of foreign and domestic loans;
"(7) reorganisation of the judicial system.

"Marshal Tuan's foreign policy, the report stated, would be peace and good relations. As to internal affairs, the General continued, Marshal Tuan proposed re-demarcation of provincial boundaries in the interests of industry and their better control, many provinces being too big, and also development of mineral wealth and fisheries and the settlement of waste lands. The General emphasized that the relations between Marshal Chang and General Feng were satisfactory."

Head of Canton Government in Shanghai

Whether Shanghai is Dr. Sun Yat sen's ultimate destination, or not is a question to be decided only at a later date. Dr. Sun, Generalissimo of the Canton government, arrived in Shanghai on Monday, November 17, accompanied by his party, and proceeded to the headquarters of the Kuomingtang in the French Concession, Shanghai. Dr. Sun's main idea as expressed in his interview is a fear that some unhappy incident is foreseen between the foreigners and Chinese, as he sees it. His interview which was limited to the *Eastern News Agency* was along one line and that:

"It is to be pointed out to those who attempted to oppose my presence here that Shanghai is China's territory, and that we, Chinese, are hosts and foreign residents our guests, received our hospitality. This being the case, I, as a citizen of China, have every right to reside in my territory, whereas foreign residents in this country, as our guests, have no authority whatever to oppose to the presence in any part of China of their hosts.

"If, therefore, foreigners should dare to oppose or obstruct my presence in Shanghai, I, with the support of my countrymen, am determined to take some drastic steps to deal with them. Be it remembered that we, Chinese people,

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are not to be trifled with so long as we dwell in our own territories.

"Indeed, the time has come when all foreign settlements in our country should be abrogated. Should the retrocession by the Powers concerned of their concessions in China be delayed any longer, I am afraid that some unhappy incident will happen, for every Chinese patriotic citizen has come to fully realise that China has already been infringed upon by some of the Powers long enough—so long that she can no longer tolerate such state of affairs.

"Patriotic Service"

"Accordingly, I am, as I have always done, doing my utmost to accomplish the cherished fervent desire of the Chinese people in order to do my service to the country, and with this end in view, I will still continue by every possible effort, for the sake not only of our ration but of the foreigners residing in China as well, because of the fact it is by winning the good-will and friendship of the Chinese people at large that foreign trades with China can eventually reap immeasureable profits."

Dr. Sun indicated to newspapermen through secretaries that he would remain in Shanghai several days. He said also that unless there are fresh developments in the north he may remain in Shanghai for sometime. In talks with various local leaders he is said to have expressed optimism regarding the political situation. He said he has nothing to add to the manifesto he had issued at Canton, just prior to his departure for the north, and believed a peaceful unification of the country is in sight. Makes the trip to Tientsin immaterial, he stated,

Wu Pei-fu Has Support of Nine Independent Provinces

One of the outstanding events of the conference conducted in Nanking during the week past, upon the arrival of Wu Pei-fu, the Loyang warlord, from his military duties in North China, was the forming of an alliance, with Marshal Wu the head of nine Yangtse provinces who have declared their independence of the Central government. The chief idea of this clique will be to immediately formulate plans for an expedition against Feng Yu-hsiang, and Chang Tso-lin, of Peking and Manchuria respectively. The provinces included in this alliance are: Kiangsu, Chekiang, Szechuen, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Anhui, Fukien, Shensi and Honan. Eight resolutions were passed at this Nanking Conference and the decision follows:

"1. Provincal autonomy exercised along the same lines as Mukden and Chekiang under the Chihli administration.

"2. Repudiation of the authority of the Cabinet in Peking and the ignoring of all mandates issued by it regarding appointments.

"3. Resistance of the entry of Mukden troops. No Fengtien sodier is to be admitted into any of the nine provinces under any circumstances whatsoever.

"4. The formation of all alliance between Kiangsu, Chekiang, Szechuen, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Anhui, Fukien, Shensi and Honan for both offensive and defensive purposes. Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan and Hsiao Yao-nan are elected heads of the alliance with Admiral Tu Hsieh-kwei as Deputy-Chief.

"5. A regional understanding regarding all military moves within the borders of the nine provinces. No secret is to be kept about the transfer of troops.

"6. Should any outbreak take place within any of the nine provinces, the members of the alliance must give active assistance.

"7. Headquarters to be established in Nanking and Hankow with branch offices in all the provincial capitals.

"8. Monthly meetings for alliance affairs to be held it Nanking. The conference further decided to invite Tsao Kun to come down to the Yangtse province to function as President. During his absence, Marshal Wu was asked to act as the Chief Executive. It was also decided to organize a Northern expedition against Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang.

The Opium Parley in Geneva

No little interest has been taken in the happenings of the Geneva Opium Conference and the stands taken by various countries in discriminating opium traffic for beneficial or medicinal purposes and the wholesale of the drug for financial gain. The final outcome to date is a split occurring between Great Britain and Japan in a heated debate relative to import ruling. On November 16, the British French and Japanese delegations finally agreed upon a joint text of a declaration that the importation, sale and distribution of opium was a government monopoly. Heated discussions occurred between the Japanese and those of the British Empire over the question of the export, import and transhipment of opium from the possessions of Far Eastern Powers, which, according to the British draft of the Agreement, were forbidden. The conference came to a deadlock, when there was reason to suspect the genuiness of discussion.

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Soviet Trade Union Congress

M. Zinovieff strongly critized Ramsay MacDonald's democratic pacifism and urged universal union of all labor classes at a meeting of the Soviet Trade Union Congress in Moscow during the week under review. Present at this meeting was a delegation of British Trade Union Congress, one of whom endorsed Zinoveiff's proposal, stating that he saw no reason or possibility of omitting Russian trade unions from it and another appealed for a union in the fight against capitalism.

The recognition of Soviet Russia was again brought to the front in the United States by Senator Borah who advocates American recognition of Russia and is mentioned as possible successor of Senator Lodge to the chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Senator Borah stated he did not believe that disarmament would open markets or that settled economic conditions in Europe were possible without a previous settlement of the Russia problem. In referring to the American opposition of recognition of Russia under a communist government, he asked how the United States could sit on the side lines with every other large nation recognizing Russia, and witholding her moral leadership.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

November 11. Impressive observances of Armistice Day were made in England and America paying tribute to those who fell in the Great War.——The Facistist government in Italy is faced with a growing opposition which claims to present the majority of the nation.

November 12. U. S. Senator Borah strongly advocates recognition of Russia by the United States.——British labor delegation at Soviet Union Trade Congress meets with hearty reception.——A drastic scheme of governmental retrenchment in France is counter-balanced by extra expenditure in connection with Dawes plan.——Trade returns in Great Britain for October shows increase in exports and imports.

November 13. Final results of the elections in Great Britain show the Conservatives to have a mojority of 211 votes over all other parties combined.——Reports from U. S. prohibition officers show smuggling of liquor by ships to be near the end.——Herr Stressman. German Foreign Minister, appreciates London Conference but shows disatisfaction with treatment received with regard to entry to the League of Nations.——More than fifty four organizations cable League of Nations in connection with opium allied narcotics.

November 14. French government secures narrow majority in Senate on a resolution providing for reinstatement of railwaymen dismissed after strike of 1920, according to Paris report.——U. S. Court at Washington dismisses the application for an injunction to prevent the destruction of the battleship, *Washington.*——Large fire in chemical plant in New Jersey, U. S. A. renders 900 families homeless and injures scores of persons.——Mrs. Warren Harding, wife of the late President, is reported seriously ill at her home in Marion, Ohio.

November 15. Geneva Opium Conference agrees to British and French text relative to the rationing and registration of opium smokers.

November 16. French revenue returns show considerable increase.——Despite preventive efforts the *U.S. S. Washington* is to be scrapped.——M. Millerand, ex-President of France says good work should continue at Geneva but condemns government's action in recognizing Russia.——Zaghul Pasha resigns premiership of Egypt.

November 17. The allied Powers are concerting with a view to demanding from the Chinese government continued respect of treaty engagements.

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Another Good Travel Book

BLUE TIGER by Harry R. Caldwell. Abingdon Press; G$2.00

This is essentially a book of travels by a naturalist. I, is well written. The stories are well told and the interes is maintained throughout. Much of it is exciting reading He brings in some interesting sidelights on missionary work and shows how he has himself used his gun and his knowledge of nature to open many villages that were fast closed against Christianity.

This book is valuable for naturalists and sportsmen and is exceedingly interesting as a book of travel. It was written by a missionary but is not a missionary book. The fact that he has turned in more than 20,000 scientific specimens to museums in America will vouch for his standing as a scientist. He has added very much to the world's knowledge of the fauna and flora of Fukien.

The book closes with some interesting chapters on the author's experiences with bandits and soldiers in the northern part of the Province of Fukien.

There is an interesting introduction by Roy Chapman Andrews. The book is illustrated.

J. M. Y.

Shanghai, Nov. 15, 1924.

GLIMPSES OF JAPAN AND FORMOSA by Harry A. Franck. The Century Co.; G$5.00

Mr. Franck, as all Americans know, is a trained travel writer. He has studied long in a school of the strictest discipline. He knows his job; he is no amateur. Travel writing is his profession and he is an artist at it.

He always sees clearly and records, with an honesty that is almost genius, the thing that is before him just as it is. His observations and descriptions are exceedingly clever and are enjoyable alike to persons having travelled the same road and to stay-at-homes who have never seen the strange sights he describes.

While he is sarcastic in many things that he says about the Japanese or any people of whom he writes he also has a fine appreciation of the good things and honestly tells of them. For example, speaking of travel in Japan he notices the courtesy of the conductors and is grateful for the cheap and convenient food to be had at almost every railway station. In his trip through Japan he visited the Ainus and tells us in an interesting fashion about the shrine of Yamada-Ise. He also climbs with us to the hallowed summit of Koya-San. He writes in an interesting way of the Japanese occupation of Formosa and tells many interesting things of head hunters and other people in that little-known land. The book is exceedingly well illustrated by his own splendid photographs.

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In the United States Court for China

GEORGE BUTLAND, Plaintiff
vs.
RUTH LOUISE ELLIS BUTLAND, Defendant.

Cause No. 2517
Civil No. 955
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

RUTH LOUISE ELLIS BUTLAND,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL.) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, November 3, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of ued notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has had rather a more active appearance during the past week and a further advance of about Tls. 1.75 has taken place, principally due to the firmness of Mid-Americans. The movement was rendered more vigorous by the covering of shorts, together with the continued small movement of commitments from the interior marts and a good demand from local spinners and exporters. The demand for spots continues good, with indications that receipts will continue to be freely absorbed, at least until forward engagements have been satisfied.

From the above it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, we still consider a high level of prices but we cannot encourage our friends to follow the Bulls too far and would rather advise by buying on good declines. The situation continues to hinge on the developments of the Mid-Americans, coupled with the attitude of the interior and up-country holders.

Yarn.—The yarn market has been quite firm during the past week, prices advanced four to five taels from last week's level. In all some 9,000 to 10,000 bales in all counts have been booked for export to Szechuan, Swatow, Tientsin, Kiangsu, Wuhu, Ningpo, Fukien, Hankow and Newchwang and over 3,000 bales direct booking with Mills has been recorded.

Liverpool, Nov. 13. 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling Spot .....13.70 Pence
" Jan.....13.52 "
" Mar.....13.59 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Nov. 13, 1924.

New York Market:—Dec .....24.46 Cents
Jan .....24.68 "
Mar .....24.92 "
May.....25.30 "
July.....25.00 "
Spot .....24.70 "
Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, Nov. 13, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 470 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan ..... " 407 " "
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan ..... " 454 " "
Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf..... Tls. 38.50
Shanghai, Nov/Dec ..... " 37.50
M-ginned, Nov/Dec..... " 37.50
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec.. ..... " 40.00
Ningpo, Spot..... " 36.60
Market:—*Firm.*

J. V. MacMurray Appointed Assistant Secretary of State

J. V. MacMurrary, at present head of Far Eastern Division of the U. S. State Department has been appointed assistant Secretary of State. Mr. MacMurrary has had close association with foreign problems and particularly those of the Far East. He entered government service in 1907 as secretary to American Legation in Bangkok, Siam and in 1913 began his service in China as secratary to the U. S. Legation, Peking.

The pamphlet containing agriculture and forestry notes of the University of Nanking College of Agriculture for November has been received. This valuable little leaflet as usual includes some interesting information and notes on the routine of the college of agriculture, as well as some sound advice to farmers. It is learned in this issue that the Cotton Mill Owners' Association of China, representing for the most part cotton mill owners in Shanghai, contributed M.$1000 toward the cotton improvement budget in the college for 1924-25. The College of Agriculture and Forestry this term has the highest student enrollment in the history, having an enrollment of 147 students. New buildings for the rural normal schools have just been completed, situated in the farming section about three quarters of a mile northwest of the University. The buildings include dormitories and laboratories to accomodate students.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, November 19, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The silver market in London during the past week has been characterised by considerable fluctuations, the price having ranged between 34d. and 33 7/16d; to-day's quotations of 33 11/16d. ready and 33 7/8d, forward are respectively 1/8d. and 1/16d. below those ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London after touching 3/3 3/4d. closes unchanged @ 3/3 1/2d. The market locally has been largely speculative but the tendency, in spite of export paper being more in evidence and the continued lack of demand, still appears to be a sagging one.

The following rates are available at the close, T/T on London 3/3 5/8d, T/T on New York 76 3/8. The New York/London rate has advanced to 463 3/8.

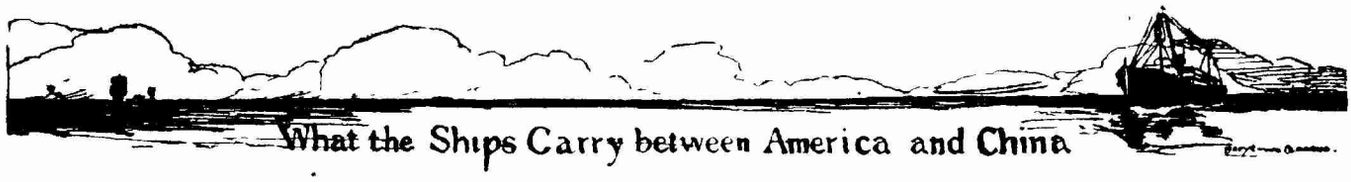
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 56,048,000 an increase of Tls. 192,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 44,140,000 an increase of $ 2,100,000.
Silver Yen, ... Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 87,787,000 as against Tls. 39,658,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Oct.	Thursday Nov. 13	Friday Nov. 14	Saturday Nov. 15	Monday Nov. 17	Tuesday Nov. 18	Wed. Nov. 19
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/4 981	3/3 1/2	3/3 5/8	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/3 9/16	3/4 1/16	3/3 9/16	3/3 9/16	3/3 9/16	3/3 9/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/3 3/4	3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4
T/T India	226.462	220 1/2	221	220 1/4	220 1/4	220	219 1/2
T/T France	1,462.692	1430	1450	1440	1440	1450	1455
T/T N. Y.	76.634	76	76 3/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	75 3/4	76 1/4
T/T Hong	70.760	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 5/8
T/T Japan	51.067	51	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4
T/T Batavia	201.577	194 1/4	195 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/4	193 3/4
T/T Straits	68.788	71 1/4	71	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred D/A	3/6.635	3/5	3/5 1/8	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/5 1/4	3/5 3/4	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5
6m/s ,, D/A	3/7.010	3/5 3/8	3/5 7/8	3/5 1/8	3/5 1/8	3/5 1/8	3/5 1/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1.537.692	1505	1525	1515	1515	1525	1530
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	79.173	78 1/2	79	78 1/2	78 1/2	78	78 1/2
4m/s ,, Docs	—	79	79 1/2	79	79	78 1/2	79

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34	34	33 7/16	33 11/16	33 9/16	33 11/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 69 5/8	G. $. 69 3/4	G. $. 69 1/4	G. $. 69 3/8	G. $. 69	G. $. 69
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 244.10	Tls. 246.40	Tls. 246.20	Tls. 247.20	Tls. 247.00	Tls. 247.60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	73.075	73.10	73.30	73.375	73.9125	73.375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 88.43
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 463 3/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 3/4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/4
,, 4	3 13/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 1/2
,, 6	3 7/8%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/8



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Oct. 1.20 equal Gold $1

S. S. President Taft, Oct. 24,

To San Francisco:

Silk Piece Goods.....	Pls.	0.77
Silk, Pongees, Honan..	,,	8.75
Tea, Black, Shanghai..	,,	4
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	124
Brassware	,,	106
Egg Albumen, Moist..	,,	23
,, Yolk, Moist....	,,	270
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	14
Oil, Wood.....	,,	9 734
Walnuts, in Shell.....	,,	6,449
Woodware.....	,,	26
Skins, Squirrel.....	Pcs	6,175
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	8,874
To Los Angeles:		
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted .	Pls.	8
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,065
To Philadelphia:		
Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	104
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls.	5,886
To Newton:		
Silk, Refuse:		
Shanghai, Bls. 21...	Pls.	64.48
To Chicago:		
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	2,379
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild other Ports,		
Bls. 20	Pls.	20.64
Silk, Pongees, Honan ..	,,	17.41
Brassware	,,	10
Egg Yolk, Dried.....	,,	50
Hides, Cow	,,	12
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	10
Wool, Sheep's	,,	104
Hats, Rush.....	Pcs.	9,000
Skins, Dog.....	,,	11,554
,, Lamb.....	,,	450
,, Marmot.....	,,	68 480
,, Moufflon	,,	700
,, Sheep	,,	409
Skin Crosses, Lamb...	Pcs.	602
Umbrellas, Paper.....	,,	4 000
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls	41,514

S. S. Montreal Maru, October 20, from U. S. A.

Cement for Roofing ...	Pls.	2,541
Wax, Paraffin.....	,,	717
Oil, Lubricating.....	Galls.	5,306
,, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	1,059,29

S. S. Akagisan Maru, October 18, from U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary		
Sawn.....	up. ft.	1,033 995
Softwood, Merchant-		
able.....Sup.	ft.	221,483
Laths.....	Pcs	200,000

S. S. Korea Maru, October 21, from U. S. A.

Copper Sheets, Polished.	Pls.	31
Milk, Condensed	,,	1.440
Treasure:		
Silver Bars....	Kk. Tls.	581,268

S. S. President Wilson, Oct. 21, from U. S. A.

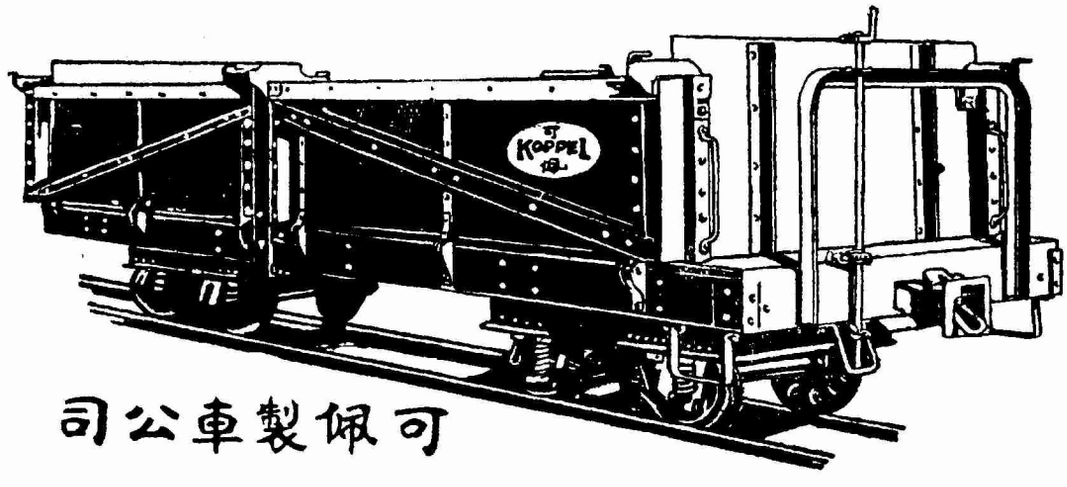
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 2,024	Pls.	7 426
Apples, Fresh	,,	528
Asphalt	,,	333
Bacon and Hams	,,	9
Canned Asparagus	,,	12
Canned Fruits.....	,,	162
Fruits, Dried	,,	108
Grease, Lubricating		
Mineral	,,	38
Ink, Printing.....	,,	38
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	871
Leather, Calf.....	,,	4
Leather, Patent	,,	4
Leather, Sole.....	,,	89
Milk Condensed.....	,,	108
,, Evaporated	,,	11
Oranges, Fresh	,,	87
Packings, Rubber	,,	3
Paper Box-board	,,	1,028
Canned Fish	Doz.	2,140
Canned Fruits	,,	214
Canned Meats	,,	80
,, Vegetables	,,	588
Catsup	,,	170
Oil, Linseed.....	Galls.	100
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	4,917
Bedsteads	Pcs.	64
Lemons, Fresh	,,	27,000
Cigarettes.....	Mille.	40,000
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	464,752

S. S. Empress of Asia, Oct. 25,

To Scranton:

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls.		
5	Pls.	4.99
To Portland		
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls.	1,258
To Philadelphia.		
Carpets..... Hk.	Tls.	3,947
To Buffalo.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls.		
40	Pls.	39.19
To Chicago:		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	Pls.	7
Soapstone Ornament...	,,	11
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls.		
120	,,	120.23
Wild, Other Ports,		
Bls. 40	Pls.	40.00
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 15	,,	14.82
Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 84.	,,	307.11
Silk Pongees, Honan..	Pls.	5.45
,, ,, Shantung	,,	11.39
Bristles.....	,,	70
Hair, Horse	,,	56
Rhubarb.....	,,	25
Hats, Straw	Pcs.	5,400
Skin Crosses, Lamb ..	,,	168
Skins, Dog.....	,,	1,000
,, Goat, Tanned..	,,	9.348
,, Lamb	,,	20,000
Carpets .....Hk.	Tls.	9,283

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



可公車製佩可

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

Peking Manila Iloilo

30-405

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Nov. 13, 1924, Cause No. 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; testimony taken of E. Beausang, J. M. Larsen; submitted.

" 14, " " " 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; testimony taken of Chung Tsee Hoong, T. L. Whang, W. Smith, N. A. Viloudaki; continued.

" 17, " " " 2492, Ah-Hong & Co. v. Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking; on demurrer; submitted.

ADAM SZYSZLO, PLAINTIFF, v. THE SHANGHAI ESTATE CO., INC. DEFENDANT.

(Continued from last week)

this tribunal by the Supreme Court.[7] It is true that the landlord is liable for latent defects known to him[8] but the law imposes on him no obligation of care diligence to discover them.[9]

In the case at bar defendant's president testifies that, referring to the time of the lease, he knew of no defects in the premises. We find no evident to the contrary. The municipal acrhitect of the French Concession testifies that he told the witness referred to of defective construction, but this was not only after the lease had been executed, but after the fires complained of had actually occurred. Moreover two architects who inspected the premises testified that they found nothing defective.

It is claimed, however, that defendant assumed liability for any such defects by the following clause in the lease:

> "It is further agreed that (the said premises being now in a good state of repair) all repairs or decorations that may at any time, during the term of this lease become necessary to the inside of the said premises shall be done by and at the expense of the lessee." Ex. "A"

It will be seen that this expressly places the burden of "all repairs" on the plaintiff. We do not regard the parenthetical clause, reading "the said premises being now in a good state of repair" as amounting to an undertaking on defendant's part any more than on plaintiff's. It seems to be, rather, a recital of what both parties understood to be the condition and since both subscribed to it we are unable to see how this clause makes the responsibility of either party greater than that of the other.

It is suggested that the defendant was negligent in not employing a competent architect. Defendant's president testifies that he had an architect whom he consulted and we do not think it can be presumed that the latter was incompetent. The case[10] cited by defendant's counsel does not hold that the employment of an architect is essential in order to avoid liability, but merely that where such employment is relied upon as a defence it must be shown that the architect is

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7. Doyle v. R. Co. 147 U. S. 413, 37 L. Ed. 223. Viterbo v. fredlander, 120 U. S. 707, 30 L. ed. 776.

8. *Conn.* Miner v. MacNamara, 81 Conn. 690, 73 Atl. 138.
Mo. Griffin v. Freeborn, 181 Mo. App, 203 168 S. W. 219
N. Y. Steefel v. Rothschild 179 N. Y. 273, 72 N. E. 112; of. Dollard v. Roberts, 130 N. Y. 269, 29 N. E. 104, 14 L. R. A. 238.
Wash. Baker v. Moeller 52 Wash. 605, 101 Pac. 231.

9. Franklin v. Tracey 117 Ky. 267, 77 S. W. 1113, 63 L. R. A. 649.

10. Fox v. Ireland 46 App. Div. N. Y. 541, 61 N. Y. S. 1061

Nov. 17, 1924, Crim. No. 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; argument on question of jurisdiction and on petition to intervene; submitted on citations to be filed.

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 15, 1924, Crim. No. 702, U. S. v. A. West; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

„ 15, „ „ „ 703, U. S. v. A. C. Davis; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Mrs. M. L. Dawe, Mrs. P. W. Pate, Mrs. A. Taylor, H. Tobias, Sung Sang Shing, defendant; submitted.

„ 15, „ „ „ 704, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

„ 15, „ „ „ 705, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Nov. 14, 1924, Cause No. 2295, R. E. Slutsky et al v. International Banking Corporation; order vacating judgment of July 24, 1924, and for a new trial.

„ 17, „ „ „ 2492, Ah-Hong & Co. v. Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking; order sustaining demurrer.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 15, 1924, Crim. No. 702, U. S. v. A. West; defendant cautioned.

„ 15, „ „ „ 703, U. S. v. A. C. Davis; defendant discharged.

„ 15, „ „ „ 704, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; defendant discharged.

„ 15, „ „ „ 705, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; defendant fined $1, costs remitted.

„ 18, „ Civil „ 191, L. G. Husar, U. S. District Attorney v. T. R. Porter; order of dismissal.

Assignments for Hearing:

Nov. 24, 1924, 10 am, C. No. 2429, China Motors Ltd. v. Charles F. Garry; on appeal from Hankow Consular Court.

„ 24, „ 10 am, „ „ 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; motion for payment of secured claim.

„ 25, „ 10 am, „ „ 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

„ 26, „ 9.30 am, „ „ 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.

„ 26, „ 10 am, „ „ 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.

competent. Moreover, it and the other cases[11] relied upon were not brought by tenants but by third parties in no way subject to the limitations imposed by the law of landlord and tenant.

On the whole we are unable to find that the evidence here brings defendant within any of the exceptions to the well established principle of *caveat emptor* and it must accordingly be considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by his complaint. As he is not subject to American jurisdiction there will be no judgment against him for costs.

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11. Burke v. Ireland 47 App. Div. N. Y. 428, 62 N. Y. S. 453; Scoggins v. Cement Co. 179 Ala. 213, 60 So. 175.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Nov. 13, 1924, Cause No. 2455, In re bankruptcy of Mei Ren Co. Inc.; affidavit of publication.

„ 13, „ „ „ 2496, In re James Howell Pyke's estate; affidavit of publication.

„ 13, „ „ „ 2445, In re Galen Clapp Blethen's estate; affidavit of publication.

„ 14, „ „ „ 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S/S "Owego"; satisfaction of judgment.

„ 14, „ „ „ 2502, Slegman v. Slegman; affidavit of publication.

„ 14, „ „ „ 2484, Bowen v. Bowen; affidavit of publication.

„ 14, „ „ „ 2482, In re estate of Dorothy Endicott Williams, deceased; affidavit of publication.

„ 15, „ „ „ 1509, Asia Engineering Corporation v. B. B. McLean; answer.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 13, 1924, Estate No. 50, In re estate of James W. Edwards, deceased; affidavit of publication.

„ 14, „ Crim. „ 702, U. S. v. A. West; complaint.

„ 14, „ „ „ 703, U. S. v. A. C. Davis; complaint.

„ 14, „ „ „ 704, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; complaint.

„ 14, „ „ „ 705, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; complaint.

„ 15, „ Civil „ 191, L. G. Husar, U. S. District Attorney v. Thurston R. Porter; praecipe for subpoena duces tecum; subpoena issued; marshal's return of subpoena.

„ 18, „ „ „ 191, L. G. Husar, U. S. District Attorney v. Thurston R. Porter; motion to dismiss.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINAN, CHINA

In re Estate of
LOUIS J. MCCARRON,
Deceased.

Probate Action No. 3.
Notice of Hearing.

Notice is hereby given that the 4th day of November, 1924, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the American Consular Court at Tsinan, China, has been appointed as the time and the place of hearing the petition of Francis F. Tucker, praying for the proof of a document purporting to be the last will and testament of of Louis J. McCarron, deceased, and for the issuance of letters testamentary thereon.

H. L. MILBOURNE.
Vice Consul of the United States of America,
Acting Judicially
Dated at Tsinan, China, October 1, 1924.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7 00	7 15	7 35	9 30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17 45	19 35	23.30	Peking .. .. d.											9.05		
Nansiang .. d.		7 28	7.45	8.03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17 47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East .. a											13.00		9.35
Soochow .. d		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18.24	19 39		—	1.39	Do d.											—		—
Wusih .. d	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15.38	19.34	20 36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											13.20		10.06
Changchow .. d	8 14	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											6.51		6.00
Tanyang .. d.	9 30	11.52			13 38	16 28		17 38				—	5.34	Tsinanfu .. d.											21.57		19.50
Chinkiang .. d.	10 31	12.49			14.22	17 34		18 33				—	7 20	Hsuchowfu .. d.											6.51		6.00
Nanking .. a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20 02				8.50	10 00	Pukow .. a.											14.38		16.02
Pukow .. d											T. P. L. Express	17 08	19 48	Nanking .. d.					7 40		8 10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu .. d												2 04	5 58	Chinkiang .. d					9 20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu .. d												—	—	Tanyang .. d.					9 57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a												10 15	15.32	Changchow .. d.			7.10		10 59	12 00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Do. d												—	15.42	Wusih .. d.		7.20	8 22		11 59	13 02	14 07	15 33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Tientsin East .. a.												10 25		Soochow .. d.		8.21	9.39		12 54	14.02	15 25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Do. d.												14.25		Nansiang .. d.	8 15	10 33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking .. a.														Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6 45	8.15	9 45	11.20	13 05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21 50	23 40	1 20	Shanghai North d.	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 35	12 20	14 00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan .. d.	7.10	8 40	10 10	11 50	13.30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20.34	22 19	0 09	1 45	Tientungan d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 40	12 25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19 21	21 06	22 56	0.40
Tientungan .. d	7 16	8 46	10 16	11.56	13 36	15 30	17 12	18 55	20 40	22 25	0 15	1 51	Kiangwan .. d.	6 12	7 42	9 12	10 47	12 32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21 13	23 03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12 00	13 40	15.35	17 16	19 00	20 45	22 30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18 10	19.55	214.0	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Tentative Time Table

Down **Shanghai North-Zahkou** **(Main Line)** **Zahkou-Shanghai North** **Up**

STATIONS	Slow	Fast	Local
Shanghai North.....d.	8.25	12.15	16.40
Jessfield.....d.	8.41	12.31	16.56
Siccawei.....d.	8.48	12.38	17.03
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	9.05	12.55	17.20
Shanghai South .....d.	8.35	12.25	16.50
Lunghwa Junction.....a.	8.53	12.43	17.08
Sungkiang .....d.	10.13	13.50	18.20
Kashai.....d.	13.10	16 40	(a)
Kashing.....d.	13.55	17.15	.....
Yehzah .....d.	14.43	17.55	.....
Changan .....d.	15.37	18.39	.....
Hangchow .....d.	17.50	19.50	.....
Zahkou .....a.	17 35	20.10	.....

STATIONS	Fast	Slow	Local
Zahkou.....d.	6.30	8.30	.....
Hangchow .....d.	7.00	9.10	.....
Changan .....d.	8.10	10.41	.....
Yehzah.....d.	8.47	11.27	.....
Kashing.....d.	9.36	12.27	.....
Kashai.....d.	10.02	13.08	.....
Sungkiang .....d.	13.00	16.15	8.50
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	14.02	17.27	10.02
Shanghai South .....a.	14.20	17.45	10.20
Lunghwa Junction ....d.	14.00	17.25	10.00
Siccawei .....d.	14.09	17.34	10.09
Jessfield.....d.	14.16	17.41	10 16
Shanghai North.....a.	14.30	17.55	10.30

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou-Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao .....d.	6.50	9.15	12.15	14.45	17.30
Kenshangmun.....d.	7.10	9.35	12.30	15.00	17.45
Hangchow .....d.	7 21	9.46	12.41	15.11	17.56
Zahkou .....a.	7.40	10.05	13.00	15.30	18.15

Zahkou .....d.	8.10	10.45	13.30	16.00	19.00
Hangchow .....d.	8.31	11.06	13.51	16 21	19.21
Kenshangmun.....d.	8.42	11.17	14 02	16.42	19.42
Konzenchiao .....a.	8.55	11.30	14.15	16.55	19.55